The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

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The Hongkong Telegraph
MAIL SUPPLEMENT,
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1910.

CHRISTMAS.

(24th December.)

If there be one thing more than another characteristic of the Briton abroad it is the faithfulness with which he observes his national festivals. The saint-days of the Rose, the Shamrock and the Thistle are days to be marked with a white stone in the array of our annual re unions. But of all the celebrations to which due heed is extended throughout the year, there is none to compare with Christmas. The Yule tide comes upon us breathing the Heaven sent message: "Peace on earth, good will to men," a message embracing all creeds and nationalities, all colours and classes. To rich and poor alike, Christmas is a time of merry-making and festivity; but most of all is it sanctified by its intimate association with old friendships refreshed, the renewal of sacred family ties, and the twice blessed opportunity it affords of giving seasonable help to needy fellow-Christians. In its less sober aspect, Yule tide has irresistible fascinations for our young people, who make of Santa Claus and the gorgeous Christmas tree, and the Waits and the holly, and the mystic, saucy mistletoe, old familiars which do not of necessity fade from the memory when adult age is reached, but rather become more deeply imprinted upon the tablets of the brain as we see the youngsters of the present generation revelling in the observances and games that delighted our own childhood days. And in this materialistic age, it is only to be hoped that it will be long yet before our descendants allow the Christmas season to pass by without fittingly celebrating the old traditional customs that have been handed down to us in precious trust by our Anglo-Saxon progenitors of hoary centuries long past. It is true, unfortunately, that it has become a sort of habit in certain schools of modern thought to sneer at the interchange of Christmas greetings as so much shallow sentimentality. On the other hand, it is wholesome to observe that the genius of the Anglo-Saxon rises superior to this sordid view. And it will be an ill day for the race when we seek to shut out the great broad principles of the Christian faith which underlie our old-fashioned observance of the Christmas season. It is a time of good cheer—a time which we choose best to think of as full of music and gaiety and the laughter of children, yet tinged with an atmosphere devotional—a thanksgiving for benefits bestowed, and a silent prayer for continuance in grace. All England to day will be holding high festival. Oldsters will be renewing their youth in the youngsters' frolics; great minds be unbent to take active part in childish pastimes. May it ever continue so!

A little nonsense now and then
Is relished by the wisest men.

In Hongkong, nothing is left undone by the European community to make the Christmas celebration as nearly as possible what it is at Home. General holiday is observed, and seasonable entertainments of all sorts are held amongst all classes. It is a time of anniversary balls, private dances and dinner parties, concerts, goose clubs, Christmas-tree parties, and theatricals; and in none of these can one participate without one's heart flying back to the Homeland, though "mountains divide us and a world of seas." In all the churches, too, there are seasonable decorations and special services. As it happens, in these latitudes, Christmas falls at the best time in the year—the height of the cold season, but for the recurrence of which Hongkong must be a very Hades for European dwellers. Field sports are in active progress, and full opportunity is taken of the holidays for indulgence in all kinds of athletic games; for in the fine crisp weather prevalent just now, Hongkongites can engage in outdoor pastimes which in England are confined for meteorological reasons to one part of the year only. On the whole, the British subjects in this Colony can "lay the flattering unction" to their souls that, although in exile in a Far Eastern land, they loyally keep up the best traditions of our English Christmas. To one and all we wish:—

A MERRY CHRISTMAS, AND
A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

THE SHIPPING CONFERENCE.

(27th December.)

Some little while ago we took occasion to refer to a new measure of legislation regarding shipping which was about to be enacted in the Straits Settlements and which had a distinct bearing upon the tradal life of Hongkong in the sense that any law imposed in the Straits Settlements is apt to find its way up here as a practical force. In certain matters connected with shipping, Hongkong has led the way so far as the laying down of regulations is concerned; and to cite one instance, it was the "Hongkong Telegraph" and its then Editor who were responsible for the passing into law of the enactment which prohibited Sunday labour on European vessels lying in our Roads. This law has been adopted in every Crown Colony and it stands good at present. But now, the Singapore Government is obsessed of the idea, apparently, that it must make up its depleted revenue—shorn of opium dues—by some means or other, and the first object which it undertakes to put a tax upon is the industry which constitutes the Colony's backbone. The present Governor, Sir John Anderson, is an eminent financier and he has in the Legislature many good sound advisers, both Chinese and Europeans, in whom he can repose entire trust. He has differed from our own Governor in placing the necessary new taxation upon an income tax basis; whereas in Hongkong the revenue is sought to be enhanced by means of a direct tax upon liquors. Over and above that, the Straits Settlements Government are now endeavouring to saddle the great shipping industry which they enjoy with a burden that must prove to be unbearable and, if passed into law, may be extended so as to include Hongkong within its purview. The whole question, of course, centres in the point as to the righteousness or not of Shipping Conferences. We all know what Shipping Conferences are and on the whole it must be admitted that they are no less dangerous to communal life than is any other form of trade organisation. That the Conference in the shipping trade has led to enhancement of freights and passage cannot for a single moment be denied. But, at the same time, it has led to stability of charges and a general levelling up. It is rather interesting to read the condemnatory phrases in which Mr. Evans, the Attorney General of Singapore, tries to make the best of a bad cause. He says:—"The Government was determined to put a stop to the objectionable combination of shipowners and shippers, and that these persons would in consequence make other arrangements by which the necessity for the Ordinance would be obviated. Government objected to the agreement between shipowners and shippers, by which the latter were bound to support the former in keeping up freight rates. It also objected to the five per cent. on freights levied upon all and divided amongst a few. It further objected to the inclusion within the net of the Conference of all manner of produce, valuable or cheap; but it would be content with a form of conference, if such were desired, which would include only the more valuable articles of produce, the freight on which bore only a small proportion to the cost of production. If the Conference was prepared to amend its agreements and regulations on these lines, the Government felt that it would attain the object it set out to accomplish, and the merchants of the Colony would have a free hand to ship their produce by Conference steamers or any others. In pursuance of this object, Government had held interviews with representatives of the Conference out here and had endeavoured to arrange a basis upon which negotiations might be entered into between Government and the Conference. The result had been forwarded to the conference managers at home and to the Colonial Office, the result being that subject to this basis Government was prepared at the desire of the Conference to enter into negotiations. The political situation at home had doubtless interfered with a speedy decision, but the Government received from the Secretary of State intimation that the Conference was prepared to consider the abolition of this 5 per cent. special commission in future agreements, and to negotiate generally on the situation if the Governor could arrange to see them for that purpose. It became necessary to exempt the Colony for the time from the operation of the Ordinance. No doubt many would blame the Government and tell it that, notwithstanding its fine words, it was after all afraid of the Conference and was climbing down. He was not prepared to admit Government was afraid, but he would admit that Government would prefer to see a friendly arrangement by which the Colony would still have the assistance of the splendid fleet of steamers now calling here, while at the same time there would be sufficent rough, cheap cargo to attract to the wharves many steamers which are now daily passing our gates because there is nothing for them if they call. Government did not wish to drive away the Conference ships, because it recognised that they provided a first-class service of steamers and were invaluable to the trade of the Colony. But they would not allow them to take possession of our ports and to cry hands off to any steamer outside their own ring which may venture to approach the ports. The ports of this Colony are free ports, and this Government is determined that they shall be really free, and that every steamer which desires to come in shall be welcome and that every merchant shall be free to ship his produce by any steamer, or in any way which he thinks fit, without dictation from anyone." All of which is very fine reading. The point which Mr. Evans first of all disregards is that in the shipping trade there are numerous interests to be considered. Shipping people know their own business best. If they choose to enter into a "combine" they are doing nothing less than is being done in labour circles at Home, where employers pit themselves against employees and the weakest goes to the wall. But apart altogether from comparison with trade disputes in England, it has to be admitted that the Shipping Conference hoist as their motto, the old ensign "Defence not defiance," and in doing so are seeking to conserve the best traditions of our mercantile marine.

TEA AND COFFEE TOPERS.

It would certainly be surprising to find in the "Licensed Victuallers' Gazette" an article denunicatory of the use of alcoholic beverages, or in the tobacconists' trade newspapers a dissertation on the ills attendant upon the cigarette habit. In that sense, it is rather remarkable at first sight to come across a warning against the evils of tea and coffee, in the columns of the recognised journal of the tea and coffee trade of New York. Yet a perusal of the article in question proves to one's mind that after all it is not so very much antagonistic to the interests served by the journal in which it appears. The article is from the pen of the famous Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry in the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and in saying what he does say Dr. Wiley does not for one moment assume an attitude inimical to the tea and coffee trade. On the contrary, he proffers what appears to us to be very sound advice. It is the duty of the trade, he believes, to see that tea and coffee are not used to excess, for if they are not, the Prohibitionists may deal with these drinks next when they have demolished the liquor traffic. This question presents a variety of aspects, at some of the principal of which it is interesting to glance in passing. In Western lands, coffee and tea have become universal beverages only with the last three hundred years. In China, again, tea has been in common use for tens of centuries. Yet amongst the Chinese, the constant consumption of tea does not appear to have had any deleterious effects. On an average, it may be safely assumed that a Chinese drinks some half-dozen small bowls of tea in the course of a day, or the equivalent, say, of three ordinary sized English tea cups. Tea may be said to be the sole prepared beverage in use in China, for after meals, thirst is generally allayed by a draught of the water in which the rice has been boiled. It is strange, therefore, that this tea-drinking nation should consume very much less per head than is consumed in countries like England, Russia and America, in which it is an importation of comparatively recent date, and in which also alcoholic and other beverages are drank in enormous quantities. In China, however, the key-note of national life is temperance in all things; even in the matter of opium-smoking the great bulk of Chinese who use the drug exercise temperance, as recent commissions of inquiry have had to admit. Amongst Western nations, however, there is a constantly increasing class of the people who have become slaves of the tea and coffee habit—in fact, "tea and coffee topers"—and who are as much (if not more) to be commiserated as the unfortunate man or woman who succumbs to alcoholism or the drug habit. As Dr. Wiley admits, a grown person has a right to choose his own food, but he advises caution in the use of tea and coffee. The moment a man feels that he is becoming a slave to either he should call a halt. If giving up tea or coffee produces malaise, headache, incapacity for work, and a general disturbance of the health, the victim may know that he has gone too far. It is, of course, quite impossible to prescribe how much tea and coffee each individual should drink. This is a matter which must be left to his own choice. There are a great many persons who are keenly susceptible to the influence of some of the soluble substances contained in tea and coffee. Most active of these substances by far is the alkaloid caffein. It has a peculiar effect in general and in many cases has special effects. Dr. Wiley holds that tea and coffee should be forbidden to children, as there is always the danger of a child contracting a habit, and caffein is recognised to be one of the habit-forming drugs. So far as the tea and coffee habit is concerned, however, the problem cannot be said to be so acute as in the case of alcoholic beverages, which are not natural products in the sense that before being presented for consumption they are specially prepared by human agency which changes entirely the natural constituents and turns the sugar into two other products wholly dissimilar in character. Anyone who studies the alcohol problem cannot fail to realise that the demand for Prohibition has arisen because of the failure more or less of measures directed towards restriction. From a commercial point of view it is highly important that tea and coffee should be so used as to work no injury. If, on the other hand, they are abused so as to threaten the health of a community, there is no valid reason why the community should not prohibit their introduction and sale, since the exercise of a police power is wholly within its jurisdiction. It would indeed be a pity if, because of the insatiable appetite of "caffein fiends," the bar of Prohibition were placed upon

The cup that cheers but not inebriates.

It is noticeable that there is one distinct line to be drawn between such a drug as caffein and such a beverage as alcohol. In the use of caffein the person does not, as a rule, inflict any injury upon other people. He does not beat his wife, nor neglect his children, nor become a drunken sot reeling in the street. At most he becomes nervous, gets a disordered digestion and a tendency to headache and depression in the absence of his accustomed drug. Those who are interested commercially in the sale of coffee and tea (says Dr. Wiley in conclusion) should be the most earnest and enthusiastic to control any possible damages which may result from their activities and it is desirable in his opinion that trade journals devoted to the interests of these articles of commerce should from time to time publish articles by competent hygienists and physicians looking to the safer and saner use of these beverages.

MILITARY SPIES.

(28th December.)

Some days ago we had occasion to refer to the espionage trial at Leipzig of two British officers, Captain Trench and Lieutenant Brandon, charged with taking sketches of the fortifications at Borkum. As it happened, the German Press, as a whole, went wild over the affair and clamoured for the imposition of sentences which would have done no discredit to the *régime* of the Inquisition. One journal—a reputable newspaper published in Berlin—suggested a punishment at the time we characterised as brutal; and the description still applies. The advice then tendered to the authorities by the Berlin newspaper was that the English officers who were then held in prison, untried, should be submitted to "mental treatment" of a sufficiently adequate extent as to make them incapable of loosing their tongues as to what they saw and what they heard during their sojourn in the neighbourhood of the German fortifications. No one, least of all a garrison man, can look calmly upon any attempt by an outsider to discover the secrets of his scheme of defence. If an alien elects to go into a hostile nation and to take observations which may be useful to his own country in time of war, then he is taking his life in his own hand and is liable to be shot for his pains. But he takes that risk. In the case of Captain Trench and Lieutenant Brandon, however, there was none of the sordidness which may sometimes apply to espionage. Both are English gentlemen, who from all accounts were innocently employed in taking sketches in Borkum when they were arrested as being emissaries of the War Office of England. That they were non-offensive is obviously proven by the telegraphic account of the trial which has come out to us. The statement of the two officers was to the effect that any observations made by them were made in the sense that any man carrying a camera should take a photograph of a scene or of a group which happened to strike his fancy. Their defence was that none of the impressions gathered by themselves was passed on to a third party. If the military laws were as rigidly applied in Hongkong as they are apparently in Germany, no passenger off a foreign steamer would be safe to come off at Blake Pier with a camera in hand. In Colombo and in Singapore there is in force a regulation which precludes the taking of photographs of port fortifications, but we incline to think that this rule is "more honoured in the breach than in the observance." In Hongkong, however, the rule does exist. But it is not put into practical use. Any man may come into our Colony and take fort sketches with impunity. The same thing applies to England. But at the same time, we have this flattering consolation—that the young German officer, Lieutenant Helm, who was found guilty of espionage at Portsmouth, was dealt with more leniently by the English Court than were the English officers who were recommended by the Teutonic papers for inquisitorial punishment.

THE ETHICS OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

(29th December.)

Our Continental contemporaries have recently been devoting a considerable amount of space to a discussion of the above, modern mode of punishment. Like every other matter of more or less world-wide importance there are two aspects to the question, but in briefly referring to the practice which is the subject matter of this article, we shall confine ourselves to the purely useful side of the institution which now holds not the least prominent place in every well-regulated prison organization. First of all, our contemporaries are all agreed as to the need for the "cat" with a view to mitigating that menace to life and property and danger to civilization—the Apache. In support of their arguments regarding the effectiveness of this peculiar weapon of the law and its singular capacity in creating a distinctly deterrent influence on criminals, the writers unanimously point out to that admirable English institution known as Wormwood Scrubbs, where this form of punishment has been administered for a considerable period with not a little profit to the recipients. In France, the "cat" is conspicuous by its absence, but in this connection, it is interesting to note that the last time the *fouet* was brought into use in that country was in the case of the Comtesse de Lamotte. In our own little Colony, that danger to life and property known in local parlance as an armed robbery has been rife for some time now and has elicited more than one observation from the Bench, accompanied, we are in the happy position to state, with punishment befitting the enormity of the crime. From a health point of view, we have the assurance, although hare-brained faddists may assert to the contrary, of men of advanced science that the administration of the "cat" does not necessarily constitute a source of danger to the criminal's health provided, of course, he undergoes a strict medical examination and the doctor is of opinion that the criminal is in a position to receive the blows without detriment to his health. With that view, we venture to assert, most people will agree. In the majority of instances, a mere term of imprisonment is, far from producing the desired effect, a direct incentive to indulge in further mischief, whereas a taste of the "cat" in nine cases out of ten instils a wholesome discipline in the criminal which at once justifies the use of such a form of punishment. Again, from a purely humanitarian aspect, the practice cannot be seriously condemned as a necessarily brutal one; for even those most inclined on the side of tenderness and mercy must perforce admit that the suffering, with the consequent degradatory effect, inflicted on one man is in all cases preferable to the outrage to which perchance a whole household may be subjected. The use of the "cat" with greater frequency and freedom in Hongkong will confer untold benefits on the community, especially so when we consider that we have to deal with that state of mind which instinctively shrinks from bodily pain but which does not in the least scruple to inflict greater suffering and needless punishment on helpless parties.

THE NEW SPIRIT IN CHINA.

(30th December.)

The most casual observer of the trend of Chinese politics could not have failed to have noticed the new spirit that is sweeping over the length and breadth of the Middle Kingdom. It is a spirit which should make for progress, enlightened advancement and all that is most highly prized among Western peoples. Reading through the lines of the messages emanating from that all-powerful spot in Peking known as the Throne, one is at first scarcely inclined to suppose that the words contained in those messages have any significance other than what may aptly be termed their "face value." But even the ordinary man in the street who takes merely a passing interest in current events, if he is endowed with sufficient intelligence to thoroughly grasp the effect of the new feeling in the Chinese Empire, cannot fail to discern the wonderful potentialities of the new movement. It is fraught not only with issues of the utmost importance to the Chinese nation but possibly, and very probably, to the whole world, and if the changes aimed at are realized in their entirety within the anticipated period, they will afford the future historian food for philosophical reflections. The two most important features of this new movement are the universal desire to discard the queue and the constant clamour for Constitutional Government. The mere fact that the once old-fashioned race should see fit to disregard the traditions of bygone ages in an effort to take its place in the comity of nations should speak for itself and requires no hyperbole of language or undue dilation upon its importance. There have been, and probably there will always be, alarmists who have written in no uncertain terms about the "Yellow Peril" and that once China comes to a realisation of her might and power, she will prove a menace to the world. History has shown us that the greatest of Empires have seen their rise and fall and if other nations choose to start on the downward grade, is that any reason why China should be prevented from reaching the zenith which she had at one time attained? The future is full of certain, yet uncertain, issues and a tale of romantic interest is perhaps destined to be written within the next decade or two across the pages of History.

THE TRUTH ABOUT MACAO.

It is necessary to contradict a false rumour about the gambling concession. If, as is believed, a European will secure it, as guarantee for the loan for the Harbour Works, nothing but good can come of it. A properly managed and well conducted establishment like the proposed Casino will bring trade and comparative affluence to this dying colony. The Harbour Works will be of inestimable value, and it is not in Hongkong's interest to see Macao die utterly. On the contrary, that Macao should flourish and grow rich is to the advantage of Hongkong. That a Casino with electric light and good ventilation should run a roulette table is far preferable to an uncomfortable hole-and-corner place where fan-tan and stuffiness, coolies and compradores, taipans and shupans, clean and dirty, soldiers and sailors, are mixed in unhygienic and sometimes dangerous confusion. The new regime will remedy all that, and will regulate conditions for everybody. Nor will the Chinese complain, for their interests will be consulted too. It is impossible to abolish gambling in Macao, any more than it is in any other part of the world. If Englishmen protest against gambling, let them abolish all the racecourses in Britain and her colonies, and prohibit gambling in all the clubs. When will people learn to take the beam out of their own eye before howling at the mote in their neighbour's?

THE LATE MR. L. A. MUSSO.

THE FUNERAL.

(28th Inst.)

The last remains of the late Mr. L. A. Musso were laid to rest in the cemetery at Happy Valley yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large number of sorrowing friends and acquaintances, who had been good companions in the lifetime of the deceased. His Lordship Bishop Pozzoni officiated at the graveside. A wealth of floral tributes to the memory of the deceased accompanied the coffin to the place of interment and among them were noticed silent but expressive tokens of sympathy from the following:—

Mrs Musso (mother of the deceased), Mrs. Musso (wife of the deceased) & son, V. P. Musso (brother) G. D. Musso, (brother) F. P. Musso, (brother) Passantino (relative) Com. Z. Volpicelli, Mons. Pozzoni, R.C. Bishop, Belsito & son, E. Calvari, F. Lorria, C. Aurely, P. Soffietti, M. Garibaldi, L. Tencker, Galluzzi & family, Rev. Italian Fathers, Italian Convent, C. Antonelli, Rose & family, Phoenix Club members, Victoria Recreation Club members, G. P. Lammert, H. A. Lammert, E. Arndt, L. Gameiro, I. Hennessey Seth, Arathoon Seth, E. Seth, L. E. Lammert, Harold Seth, M. A. R. Sbrzi, A. F. B. Silva Netto, "A" Witt and family, Ellis and family, F. Lammert, A. Cheong and many others.

The coffin was carried into the cemetery on the shoulders of the following friends and members of the Italian Community:—Messrs. G. D. Musso, Z Volpicelli, E. Calvari C. Agostinelli, R. Galluzzi, P. Loureiro, A. Galluzzi, Harold Seth, F. Lorria.

Mr. G. D. Musso on his own behalf and on that of the whole family begs to express his sincerest thanks to all the friends who sent flowers or attended the funeral of his brother the late Mr. L. A. Musso.

We understand that the deceased gentleman was an Officer of the Italian Army Reserve.

QUESTIONS AT THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(29th Inst.)

At the meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., asked the following questions standing in his name of which he had given notice:—

1. What would be (approximately) the cost of turfing and laying out and enclosing the piece of ground to the west of the Hongkong Club in such a manner as to make it uniform with the adjacent plot of ground to the west of it?

2. What work, if any, has been done in connection with the promised erection of a light on Kap Sing Island, at the southern entrance to the Capsuimun Pass? Has any contract been entered into with reference to this work? If not, why not? If so, what is the contract date for the completion of the work?

3. What is the contract date for the completion of the new harbour of refuge at Mong Kok Tsui?

4. What is the estimated saving of expenditure to be gained by the omission to erect a new clock-tower on the new Post Office, as was originally designed?

5. Will the Government lay before the Council the information, which is in its possession, with reference to the prospects of a wireless telegraphy station, for the signalling of typhoons, being established on some island of the Pratas Group?

The Colonial Secretary replied as follows:—

1. Not less than $1,000.

2. A tender by Messrs. Chance Bros. & Co. for the necessary apparatus for a 5th order light and for a fog bell, together with the structure and support, will be sent out to the Colony as soon as they are completed.

3. The contract date for the completion of the new Harbour of Refuge at Mongkoktsui is the 26th October, 1915. The amount of the contract is $2,028,022.54.

4. $70,000, including a suitable clock.

5. The Government has no information that the Chinese Government has as yet taken any steps to make the promised installation. It has again urged upon the Chinese Government through His Majesty's Minister at Peking the desirability of carrying out the work.

Hon. Mr. Ohde gave notice that he would ask the following questions at the next meeting of Council:—

1. Will the Government take steps to prevent the destruction of birds by sham sportsmen, who by means of the Railway are enabled to invade the new territory and threaten extinction to every form of bird life, game and otherwise?

2. Will the Government cause to be laid on the table half-yearly, a statement of the work actually accomplished on the new typhoon refuge; and in such form that the public may be able to judge whether the rate of progress is such as to ensure completion by contract date?

SIR HENRY MAY'S IMPENDING DEPARTURE.

VALEDICTORY REMARKS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

29th inst.

A pleasant function was performed at the meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon by His Excellency the Governor, in officially announcing the appointment of the Colonial Secretary, Sir Henry May, to the Governorship of Fiji and High Commissionership of the Western Pacific. His Excellency stated that Council was going to adjourn *sine die* and as far as he could foresee, they would not meet until the first week of February next, to consider the jurors' list, and that was the last occasion before that time on which they would see the retiring Colonial Secretary in his accustomed seat—a seat which he had occupied for a longer period than any of his predecessors. His Excellency thought it a pity that on the records of that Council should be placed the departure of Sir Henry, and the Colony as a whole would sustain a loss by his departure. He was confident that a few observations by him would add to and voice the feelings of all the members of that Council. It was not possible to dissociate the work of the Colonial Secretary in that Council with the larger spheres of work in which he engaged outside the Council. For 28 years Sir Henry had been in his present capacity, and during the whole of that period he had worked most strenuously in the cause of public service (Applause). He never spared himself and did not place any close limits on either his time or thought. He had set an example to the younger members of the service by his devotion to duty. His (the speaker's) own life had been a varied one spent in the Government service and never in all his experience had he met an official more thoroughly conscientious and hard working than Sir Henry. His knowledge of the country and the people would be a loss to both the Colony and himself (His Excellency). That was not the place in which to refer to Sir Henry's many good qualities and doubtless opportunities would arise elsewhere to do so. He could only add that both Sir Henry and his wife would be greatly missed in the Colony (Applause). Perhaps few of them could aspire to a greater honour than had just been conferred on Sir Henry. Throughout his term of service, he had always upheld all the traditions of an English gentleman—*mens sana in corpore sano* (Applause).

DEPARTURE OF "WILMINGTON'S" COMMANDER.

NEW GOVERNOR OF GUAM FULLED ASHORE BY OFFICERS.

27th inst.

Commander George S. Salisbury, Commanding the United States ship *Wilmington*, now in Hongkong harbour, left Hongkong to-day for Manila *en route* to take up his duties as Governor of the island of Guam. On leaving the *Wilmington* to-day to take passage in the *Tean* for Manila, the retiring Commander was complimented by the officers of the ship in a peculiarly naval way, the ward-room officers of the *Wilmington* manning the gig which carried him first to the *Tean* and later to Blake pier. As the Governor-Elect entered the gig the Chief Boatswain's mate and four chief petty officers manned the side of the ship and when the gig pulled away from the ship all hands on deck gave three rousing cheers. The compliment of being pulled ashore by his officers is the greatest a naval officer can have when retiring.

NEW CANTON VICEROY.

EXPECTED SHORTLY IN HONGKONG.

30th inst.

The newly-appointed Viceroy of the Two Kwong, H.E. Chang Ming Chi, will leave Shanghai by the C. P. R. steamer *Empress of China* to-day and will arrive here on the 3rd prox. It is believed that His Excellency will make a brief stay in the Colony and will pay an official visit to H.E. the Governor. The Acting Viceroy, H. E. Tsang Chi, has sent a Chinese River gunboat to receive H.E. Chang's father from Kwongsi.

SNATCHING PROSECUTIONS.

EXEMPLARY SENTENCES AT THE MAGISTRACY

28th inst.

A Chinaman was charged at the Magistracy this morning with snatching a pair of tartan gold-mounted bangles from a school girl aged eight years. Evidence was called and Mr. J. R. Wood passed sentence of one year's hard labour, four hours' stocks and 10 strokes of the birch.

Another two men were charged with committing the same offence, in this case for snatching earrings from two little girls. His Worship remanded the case till to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

A number of men have been perpetrating these outrages lately. It appears that they wait for the victims outside their schools and when the day's work is over they follow the girls to their homes and relieve them of the valuables on their persons. So far, about thirteen cases of this kind have been reported and only four arrests have been made with successful identification.

FIRE AT SHAUKIWAN.

Yesterday morning, about half-past ten o'clock, the Fire Brigade at Shaukiwan got intimation that an outbreak of fire had occurred on the water-front. The men turned out in all despatch and were successful in preventing the flames from spreading to the crowded houses adjoining.

The domicile in which the fire originally broke out was occupied as a grass store and dwelling place, and the walls were in such a bad condition that they had to be pulled down in case worse happened. Inspector Collett was in charge of the Brigade and was assisted by Sergeant Lanagan. The damage amounted to about $700.

THE TROOPS OF MACAO.

GENERAL PARADE.

Yesterday, on the Praça do Cemiterio, there was a general parade of the troops of Macao. There were about six half-companies of infantry. They marched and countermarched and formed square, and gave an exhibition of file-firing and volley-firing. The Chinese present were greatly impressed by this show of force, which was clearly intended to convince them that the Macao garrison is alert and efficient, and is not to be caught napping. This must be a comfort to those who were suffering from the scare of a few days ago, when it was reported, and believed by many here, that an army of several thousand Chinese was marching on Macao.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

28th inst.

There will be an official dinner at Government House to-night, to which the following have been invited:—Bishop Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Keswick, Miss Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Miss McFarlane, Mr. H. E. R. Hunter, Rev. Lanchester, Mr. and Mrs. Looker, Mr. Tomes, Mr. and Mrs. Wakeman, Dr. and Mrs. Stedman, Mr. Medhurst, Mr. and Mrs. Dickson, Mr. Talloch, Mr. and Mrs. von Wiser, Mr. de Cettingen, Captain Agg, Captain Warden, Captain Boulton, Commander Casanuova, Captain Heard, Colonel and Mrs. Dann, Colonel and Mrs. Hamilton, Colonel and Mrs. Stacpole.

Sir Havilland and Lady de Stumarez and Mr. R. Ponsonby are staying at Government House.

REPORTS OF ROBBERIES.

3 thirts.

Mr. Vieira reports to the Police that yesterday some one stole jewellery at his residence at No. 15, Caine Road, of a total value of $732. He suspects his servants of having committed the theft. So far, no arrests have been made.

Mr. Wm. Barker reports that thieves broke into his store at Beaconsfield Arcade and stole two 'ladies' and one gentleman's umbrella of a total value of $15.

Mr. Hamilton, of the *South China Morning Post*, reports that between the 14th of November and the 7th of December, he lost a number of medals and some articles of clothing valued at $41, either in the Hongkong Club or in the Hongkong Hotel.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

A TEMPTING OFFER.

Messrs. Cohan and Harris, the leading American producers of farce and eccentric musical comedy, in New York, have sent the following telegram to the Chancellor of the Exchequer:—

David Lloyd George,
11, Downing-street, London.
—Offer you new George M. Cohan Theatre and guarantee thousand pounds a week support for the purpose of organizing an American campaign to rail you against the Lords.

Must be twice daily from your repertoire on Limehouse lines, which is novelty here.

(Signed) COHAN and HARRIS.

In an interview with the New York correspondent of the *Daily Express*, Messrs. Cohan Harris said that they hoped Mr. Lloyd George would accept the offer, as American audiences would flock to hear his picturesque language, which is in a class by itself. They say that fortune awaits him in America as "any one who can improve on American slang, will be the wonder of the theatrical season." Mr. Lloyd George has not yet signified his acceptance of the offer.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

[*Specially Translated for the Hongkong Telegraph*]

EXCITING DEBATE IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

A heated discussion took place on the 16th inst. in the National Assembly over the question of the financial situation in Shanghai caused by Rubber speculation. The Viceroy of Two Kiangs, H.E. Chang Jen Chun, was mainly blamed for the existing state of affairs and ex-Taotai Tsai Nai-huang was more or less exonerated. Finally, it was resolved to memorialize the Throne about the matter.

A REMARKABLE TELEGRAM.

The Viceroy of the Three Eastern provinces, H.E. Hsi Liang has again cabled to the Grand Council urging that body to submit to the Throne as soon as possible the memorials praying for an early establishment of the new Cabinet and Parliament, which the Viceroy had presented recently, and which were kept back by the Council. The telegram stated that the Grand Councillors had neglected their duties, which action was against the wishes of the late Emperor. On receipt of the cable, the Councillors were exceedingly enraged.

A NEW TRADE.

It is rumoured that the British, French and German merchants intend to establish a large Navigation Company in Kwongsi. The steamers will ply between Wuchow, Nanning, Pak Hoi and Hongkong. Chinese will be invited to take up shares of the proposed company.

CHINESE POLITICIANS.

The *Eastern Times*, in commenting on the present status of Chinese politicians at Peking, says:—

The politicians at Peking whose influence and power may count at the present moment in our government, may, with the exception of the Prince Regent, be divided into four parties. The first and foremost party consists of the Grand Councillors, the Presidents of the Ministries and Boards, and the Viceroys and Governors of the provinces, who were originally the most powerful.

The second party is composed of the Commissioners of Army and Navy Re-organization, and the heads of the Army and Navy Ministries, who, in addition to their

POWER DERIVED FROM THEIR OFFICES,

can boast of the power of royalty.

The third party is the Minister of Finance, who, apart from his official influence, has the satisfaction of controlling all financial policies.

The fourth party, and the last, is that of the National Assembly, which can assert its power in its official functions enhanced and backed by the enviable support of the people of the whole Empire.

Besides these four parties, we may not omit to mention that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Viceroy and Governors of the three Eastern provinces, have each the unique enjoyment of power and influence quite distinct from, but more potential than that usually held by their colleagues, inasmuch as in addition to the power derived from their respective offices, they can make

JUDICIOUS USE OF FOREIGN INFLUENCES

for their own ends, irrespective of the nature of such influences, whether they are brought in to render us assistance or to offer us resistance—they would always help them to be useful to them if they only knew how to wield them.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT IN CHINA.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

The Chinese Ladies' Society in Peking, under the leadership of Princess Karachin we learn from a Peking despatch, held a meeting on the 11th instant, attended by over 200 ladies. The subject of discussion was concubinage. Mrs. Kong, one of the members, denounced the custom, and urged that such an objectionable system should be removed. The meeting adopted a motion to appoint a committee to draw up a petition to the Senate asking for legislation to abolish concubinage in China.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE 1910 CAMP.

3 thirts inst.

Extracts from the Report of the Hongkong Volunteer Camp, 5th to 13th November, 1910.

ENGINEER COMPANY.

Work was carried out on the defence lights at Lyemun and Belchers and these men who had not previously qualified as electricians and engine drivers were examined on 10th November by the Officer in charge Electric Lights and Telephones. 14 members attended this examination and all passed.

This Company laid all the telephone lines required during the howitzer practice.

NIGHT ATTACK.

An attack was made on the Camp during the night 12th to 13th November, by the Scouts Company under Captain C. H. Ross.

The attacking force consisting of 2 Officers and 52 other ranks landed in Junk Bay and marched to the neighbourhood of Hess Nill where they halted until nearly 1 a.m. when the moon set.

The attack was ably directed by Captain Ross and the advance of the force by night over very difficult country was most creditably performed. The main attack was unable to pierce the line of defence by 6 a.m. when operations were stopped.

The defending force consisted of the troops present in camp who were disposed as outpost companies and reserve.

Great interest was taken in the operations which were most instructive to all concerned.

INSPECTION BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the Governor inspected the camp on 12th November and was afterwards present at the Brigade practice at Customs Pass.

INSPECTION BY GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING.

His Excellency the General Officer Commanding inspected the Corps at Gun Practice on 11th November and afterwards inspected the Camp.

INSPECTION BY C. R. A.

The C.R.A. inspected the artillery companies at gun practice on 11th November.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of all ranks in camp was excellent. The work was of a very hard and carried out under most unfavourable climatic conditions, but was always performed willingly and cheerfully.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The camp was held on the same lines as last year.

It is much to be regretted that more members cannot obtain leave for the whole week as much better work could be done with one week's continuous attendance by all ranks instead of the intermittent training undergone by the majority.

Instructors were kindly lent by the C.R.A., O.E. and C.C. 2nd Battn. The Buffs and I am indebted to them for the way they worked and the great trouble taken.

The range party was provided by the H.K.S.B. R.G.A. and was under command of Lieutenant Taylor, R.G.A. whose services as range officer for the whole of the artillery practice were very greatly appreciated.

I am specially indebted to Captain F. A. Twist, Instructor in Gunnery, South China, for his attendance in camp during the whole period of practice and for his able assistance in all matters connected with the carrying out of the practice and for the instruction given daily to the officers engaged.

(Sd.) A. CHAPMAN,
Lieut.-Colonel,
Commandant, H.K.V.C.

MEDICAL REPORT, H. K. V. CAMP, 1910.

The Health of the Camp during the week was excellent in every way. Only two cases were admitted to hospital. The food and water supplies were very good indeed.

(Sd.) C. FORYSTH,
Surgeon Capt. H.K.V.C.
(Sd.) J. W. Hartley,
Surgeon Lieut. H.K.V.C.

COMMENTS ON REPORT.

I have no particular remarks to add, except that it seems a pity that employers cannot spare their men to go through the short period of training without a break.

(Sd.) C. A. Anderson,
Major-General,
Commanding the Troops,
South China Command.

CRITICISM OF PRACTICE.

The whole practice was a distinct improvement on that of 1909. Rules of ranging were more strictly adhered to by battery commanders, and detachments worked quietly and well. There were, however, some serious mistakes made, Battery commanders failing to grasp the situations being the most important. There was also a tendency to ignore the Range Takers and take ranges from maps. If the range takers are at all well sited, their observations are more likely to be correct than ranges estimated from a scale map.

ATTENDANCE IN CAMP.

The attendance in camp was better than in 1909 but it is a matter for regret, if leave cannot be granted for the whole period of camp, that employers cannot spare their men to attend, at any rate, on all days when gun practice takes place.

GENERAL EFFICIENCY.

The knowledge displayed by all ranks appeared to me more thorough than in former years. Officers and men are very keen and energetic and I consider marked progress has been made.

(Sd.) G. D. CHAMIER,
Lt.-Colonel, R.G.A.
C.R.A., South China.

The work done in camp was satisfactorily and creditably performed.

(Sd.) C. ST. JOHN,
Col., C.E.

They showed great keenness and intelligence in picking up the work and in manipulating the lamps and engines, but they require more practice in the tactical control of lights from the Directing Station. Otherwise they are quite fitted for taking their place in defence stations.

(Sd.) R. S. CAULFIELD,
Major, R.E.,
O i/c E. L. & Telephones.

A MOTHER'S MISFORTUNE.

TWELVE-YEAR-OLD INFANT IS ACCIDENTALLY KILLED

28th inst.

A somewhat gruesome discovery by a mother has been reported to the Police. It appears that a Chinese woman residing at Yau-ma-ti, who lives alone with her child, a twelve-year old infant, tied the latter to a bed post not far from her side, thinking in this way the little mite would be prevented from falling on the floor while she went and did some washing. To her surprise, on her return to the spot she found the child dead, hanging between the bed and the floor with the string extending across the chin.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

CENSUS OF RIVER POPULATION.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Canton, 23rd December.

Instructions have been received from the Ministry of Internal Affairs (Minchengpu) by H.E. the Viceroy calling for statistics concerning the population dwelling on the waters of the province. The number of boats and their respective positions are also to be reported in course of time. A census of the river population will first be taken from the statistics prepared by the various Customs authorities. All other statistics will be sent in in the coming year.

A REMARKABLE NEWSPAPER.

The promoters of the newspaper established by those members of the Canton Deliberative Assembly who voted in favour of the continuance of the gambling monopoly in Kwangtung fearing lest there will be no subscribers to their journal, have decided to present copies gratis to the public for a period of one year, at the expiration of which time a charge of 5 li per copy will be made.

PROPOSED IRON FACTORY.

Certain merchants have petitioned the Kwangtung Taotai of Industry praying for permission to establish an iron factory on a large scale in Canton with a capital of Tls. 2,000,000 and requesting the Taotai to grant the concern a monopoly for a period of thirty years. The request for a monopoly has been refused. The request for a grant of land free of charge has also met with an unfavourable reception.

A SUCCESSFUL RAID.

A raid was made the other day by the local officials upon a house in Shui Lam in Heungshan district, when a number of persons were arrested for printing counterfeit lottery tickets of the Hupeh Government Lottery. A printing press was found on the premises, which, upon examination, showed that the forged tickets were from time to time forwarded to Hongkong, where they were impressed with another stamp before being put up for sale.

CANTON ATHLETICS.

Another meeting of the Canton Athletic Association was held at the Y.M.C.A. yesterday, when it was decided to hold the following competitions shortly:—(1) Foot-race; (2) Long-jumping; (3) High-jumping; (4) Obstacle race; (5) Racing whilst carrying a burden; (6) Wrestling. It was decided to ask H.E. the Viceroy for his patronage. A charge of five cents will be charged as entrance fee for each contest.

A GROWING REVENUE.

24th inst.

The Heungshan Quelut-Cutting Society was formally opened on the 18th instant in the principal city of that district, when there was present a large gathering, including several hundreds of women. Many speeches were made urging the speedy abolition of this unsightly appendage and pointing out all its disadvantages. The Secretary of the Society in the course of the proceedings cut his queue in the presence of the crowd amidst loud applause. After a photograph of those who had already discarded their queues had been taken, the meeting dispersed.

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER WITH ROBBERS.

Commander Wu Tsung-yu has left for the district of Lienchow with two detachments of troops to quell the robbers infesting that locality and who are giving endless trouble to the inhabitants of the district. The number of deputations in the ranks of the outlaws is said to be very great. A large number of troops is reported to have been either killed or wounded and about nine hundred men only are believed to have survived the onslaught. A telegraphic despatch has been received by H.E. the Viceroy from the Commander in charge of the troops asking for reinforcements. H.E. after consultation with Admiral Li has decided to at once detail one regiment of troops to the scene of the disturbance and has granted Tls. 3,000 to meet the expenses of the troops, etc.

THE OPIUM BAN.

In view of the immediate suppression of opium-smoking and the institution of a severe enforcement of anti-opium regulations the local authorities have decided to establish a Government branch of the Anti-Opium Bureau at Fatshan.

NEW CANTON VICEROY.

It is reported here that H.E. Chang Ming-chi, the Viceroy Designate of the Iang Kwang, will immediately leave Shanghai for the South. He will take over his seal of office on the 1st day of the 12th moon.

ABOLITION OF GAMBLING.

27th inst.

A telegram has been received from the Kwangtung representatives of the Imperial Assembly at Peking by the local Deliberative Assembly, stating that as the means for making good the deficit through the abolition of the gambling farm has been obtained through the creation of the prepared opium and liquor monopolies, the Assembly has decided to memorialize the Throne to abolish the Kwangtung Gambling Farm from the 1st day of the 1st moon next year. This proposal has passed the Assembly.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Canton-Yuen Han Railway Company has received a telegram from H. E. Jeme Tien-yew, the newly-elected Engineer-in-Chief and Director of the Company, stating that he was to leave Peking on the 14th day (5th instant) *via* Hankow for Canton.

OPIUM SMOKING OFFICIALS.

The Canton Anti-Opium Bureau find it extremely difficult to send its officials to the various yamens to investigate into opium-smoking, as many obstacles are placed in their way. The Bureau has, therefore, decided to appoint special officials to solely investigate into the habit as existing among government officials.

PREPARED OPIUM MONOPOLY.

On the 23rd day of this moon the Provincial Treasurer granted an interview to the representatives of the Opium Importers Guilds, to which the prepared opium monopoly is to revert. The Treasurer asked the representatives whether they were willing to guarantee the collection of the $3,600,000 revenue as estimated in respect of prepared opium, but the Guild was averse to doing so and merely stated that the amount in question could be derived provided the monopoly were to be placed under proper supervision. The Guild further stated that it would give H.E. a definite reply at a later date. The deputation then withdrew.

FATAL FIRE.

On the 24th instant, a fire occurred in Ching Wun Lane, off Tai Ping Street, when a printer's shop was destroyed. Yesterday afternoon, another fire broke out in the city, when several brothels were destroyed by the conflagration. A female servant was found under the *debris* after the flames had been got under control. It is also reported that a number of women of the under-world were burnt to death.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

29th inst.

The Ministry of Naval Affairs has instructed the local authorities to furnish a full report of all localities along the coast of this province which are suitable for naval purposes. The Ministry directs special attention to places in this province and Chekiang, as these two provinces are reported to possess several points suitable for conversion into naval bases.

NEW BUND.

The building of embankments on the various waterways has narrowed the water passages to the detriment of low-lying land, which is often washed away by the trail left by passing steamers. H.E. the Acting Viceroy, in view of the early completion of the Bund in Canton and the necessary building of a bund along the Honam side of the river, has now instructed certain officials to co-operate with the Water Police with a view to finding out if there is any danger in the carrying out of the latter undertaking, which will entail the narrowing up of the river to a certain extent.

A SOURCE OF DANGER.

There is at present a large quantity of dynamite stored in the Torpedo Bureau which has been mainly seized from smugglers. The storage of the explosives is considered to be a source of danger and as a consequence the Director of the Bureau has petitioned the Viceroy for permission to utilise the explosives in torpedo practices.

NEW COINS.

The Tuchipu (Ministry of Finance) has deputed an official to Canton to investigate and ascertain whether the new coins distributed by the Mint are up to the prescribed standard.

PRISONERS BEHEADED.

Yesterday, four prisoners were beheaded in the presence of the Paiyii Magistrate. The offences for which the unfortunate men paid the supreme penalty were of various descriptions.

OPIUM MONOPOLY.

A despatch has been received by the Viceroy from the British Consul here concerning the prepared opium monopoly. The despatch states that frequent requests have been made for alterations in the regulations providing for the Monopoly, which is a great hindrance to the opium trade. It is now reported that there will be another charge of monopolists and the proposed regulations of the new monopoly are expected to furnish grounds for a fresh protest by the British official.

LIFE SAVING.

The local authorities have issued instructions forbidding the crews of patrolling vessels to accept monetary reward for services rendered by way of life-saving, as this should be considered in the nature of a duty.

AN OPIUM DISTURBANCE.

25th inst.

The Anti Opium Bureau has deputed a *weiyuan* and the Namhoi Magistrate with a detachment of troops to proceed to the various places throughout the district to investigate into the suppression of opium-smoking. Altogether, six teen opium divans have been sealed up by this deputy for illegal sale of opium. Yesterday, the official in question proceeded to the Ngan Kong Mart, where three opium divans were sealed up. The people thought that the divan keepers were being badly treated and collected to the number of several hundreds and threw stones at the troops, with the result that several soldiers were injured. The *weiyuan* also suffered from the wrath of the excited populace. The matter has been reported to the Magistrate.

NATIVE BANKS CLOSED.

A native bank here, the Lai Yuen Bank, and another in Fatshan, named the Lai Sun Bank, were yesterday sealed up by officials from the Namhoi Magistracy, through a request received from the German Consul here. These firms are reported to have owed a German firm a large amount of money.

ARMED ROBBERY.

An armed robbery was committed on the 23rd inst. in the Chow Tsun village in the district of Namhoi when eight children whose ages varied from two years to seven, were kidnapped. Yesterday, the parents reported the case to the Namhoi Magistrate and Admiral Li Chun, praying for the arrest of the robbers.

GAMBLING SUPPRESSION.

Yesterday, the Canton Self-Government Society issued the following circular in regard to the suppression of gambling:—"Gambling in this province has been ordered by the Imperial Assembly to be prohibited from the 1st day of the 1st moon of the coming year as the deficit in revenue caused by suppression of the farm will be made good by the following new taxes:—Salt monopoly, about Tls. 2,000,000; prepared opium monopoly, Tls. 2,000,000; and liquor monopoly Tls. 1,000,000; total Tls. 5,000,000." The circular goes on to advise the people to keep the peace and not to create any disturbance and states that the local authorities are doing their best to bring about the immediate suppression of this evil.

THE LIGHT FINGERED GANG.

Yesterday afternoon, while three ladies were walking along a public highway, a thief suddenly snatched a pearl head band from the head of one of the ladies and disappeared. The police were not to be found but when a policeman did appear the thief was not to be traced.

SMUGGLING OF FIREARMS.

Admiral Li Chun, in view of the frequent reports of smuggling of firearms, etc., has decided to station the Chinese gunboats *Kwang Ching* and *Kiang Ching* in the vicinity of Fu Mun and Ling Fa Shan to keep a strict look out for smugglers. The gunboat *Kwang Yuen* has also been stationed by Admiral Li in the vicinity of the district of Sun Wui, where robbery has been of frequent occurrence lately.

THE "SMART" WOMAN'S MENTAL OUTFIT.

Lecturing recently to a typical middle-class audience upon the society of Ancient Greece and the so-called "smart" set of to-day, writes Mr. Raymond Blathwayt, in an English journal, I was rather taken aback by the vigorous dissent expressed by my audience from my assertion that the modern woman of fashion was a cultured and an intellectual person.

For my now somewhat lengthy experience had led me to the conclusion that that most delicately subtle, alert, elastic, and brightly intelligent soul of the woman of society, with long traditions of culture behind her, widely travelled, and versed in men and manners, possesses an insight into human nature and a quick, keen perception of this multitudinous life of ours which far transcends anything of which her plainer-hued if more solid and more learned sister of the provinces or the suburbs could ever be capable. A woman of society—for it is women who constitute society, and it is with women that I deal exclusively—

TOUCHES LIFE AT ALL POINTS,

and there is nothing in humanity which does not appeal to and interest her.

And she is above all things sympathetic and understanding. Lacking, perhaps, in concentration and with little taste for real science or study, she is absolutely au courant de four, keenly, vividly, and daringly human, and, like the Athenians of old, always seeking some new thing, ever exploiting fresh emotions.

From the literary point of view she is almost invariably up-to-date, and in the present article, which is based upon many conversations I have had, and especially on a recent talk with Mr. A. L. Humphreys, who, as the manager of the world-famed society library, "Hatchards," knows more on that subject than any living person, I endeavour to prove my point as to the width and variety of her innumerable interests.

THE FAVOURITE NOVELISTS.

I suppose I must give first place to the popular society fictionists of the day for novels are the favourite reading of women to-day, though biographies run them hard for first place.

Well, Mr. Hichens, of course, is always popular as are Mr. Maurice Hewlett and Mr. De Morgan. Mr. Algernon Blackwood, on account of the psychic interest of his works, is getting a very considerable dinner-table following—and in society a novel is made or marred at the dinner-table—while Mr. Arnold Bennett's facility and variety have won him innumerable admirers. Father Benson's mysticism—which society absolutely revels in to-day—has placed him ahead of his two clever brothers, while Mr. Temple Thurston's sententious and clever solutions of problems with a strong human interest put him alongside of Mrs Humphry Ward, who never wanes in their estimation, and the sensational Mr. Phillips Oppenheim, never forgetting Mr. John Galsworthy's fine and polished work in the very front rank of society popularity.

Meredith appeals from his sheer understanding of the woman's heart and because he is without cant or preachment is absolutely sincere, and has no axe to grind. Books of humour when good make an irresistible appeal to society. Mr W. W. Jacobs for instance, is read with avidity. Mr. Duncan Schwann's "Book of a Bachelor," "Mr. Dooley," and Mr. E. V. Lucas—these are always popular.

THE CRAZE FOR MYSTICISM.

For orthodox religion, society, regarding theology as dull and stodgy, has absolutely no use whatever. The daughters of those women who thirty years ago and less were interested in Farrar's "Eternal Home," Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Robert Elsmere" and Margaret Deland's "John Ward, Preacher" are absolutely uninterested in the spiritual problems of the Churches around them, which does not in the least imply that they are indifferent to what one may term other-worldism, or to the claims of a spiritual life of some kind or another. Indeed, as a matter of fact, a keen interest is growing up in society in a devoted cult of the kindred doctrines of Gautama Buddha, lord of the Eastern World. A girl no longer worships slippers for her favourite curate, but you will find her well versed in Fielding Hall's "Inward Light" or Francis Stepford's singularly delicate and thoughtful "Toil of Life," two authors who, by the by, are with others, somewhat supplanting society's erstwhile priest and prophet, George Bernard Shaw. Then, of course, they are deeply interested in Richard and Isabella Ingalese's "From Incarnation to Reincarnation." Many a society woman of to-day, following the instructions of the—to her—epistolic Ingalese, is no adept in the development of mind power and how to use such power in any given direction; which is one reason why Christian Science has taken such a hold upon them.

It must be distinctly understood that mysticism as studied here in society is not of that vulgar American type, the outcome of a

DASELY MATERIAL SPIRITUALISM.

It is something far more delicate and subtle; based mainly on the mysticism of the Middle Ages; of St. Catherine of Siena or St. Francis d'Assisi. Psychic literature of all descriptions is eagerly sought for in society. "John Silence," for instance, has a great vogue; so also had F. W. Bain's adaptations of Eastern stories, dealing, as they do so much, with the spiritual phase of human existence. Mr. Arthur Machen's books are very popular, especially his "Great God Pan"—anything, in short, dealing with the possibility of an existence outside our earthly experience.

Society is essentially an out-of-door community, therefore all books dealing with sport and the open-air life are invariably sought after—Mr Jack London's works, Fiona Macleod's and W. J. Long's and Kenneth Grahame's books on the poetry of life and nature. Even the immortal "Sponge's Sporting Tour," though this is naturally a more exclusively man's book.

BIOGRAPHY, BUT NOT SCIENCE.

The "Smart" woman is immensely interested in biography and in certain historical books, such as Miss Sichel's books on "The Medici" or Julia Cartwright's "Napoleon," and all of Mr. Francis Gribble's excursions into the love adventures of Rousseau and George Sand. As to science I fear a society woman's mind is too ill-disciplined, it lacks the necessary power of concentration, it is too essentially light and laughter-loving for her to be deeply interested in science, as science pure and simple, though when Sir Oliver Lodge and Professor Lombroso wander accidentally as it were, into the speculative and spiritual existence in a possible hereafter she follows in their footsteps with dreamy enthusiasm.

It is a curious fact that poetry, as such, with almost the solitary exception of Laurence Hope's "Garden of Kama," "Star of the Desert," and "Indian Love Poems," has practically died out among women of this class. I speak, of course, quite generally, fully conscious of

MANY DELIGHTFUL EXCEPTIONS.

Browning and Tennyson never quite die down, of course, and Maeterlinck, always popular, has practically preached a new gospel to society, but that is because he is premierely a mystic. Omar Khayyam and Marcus Aurelius hold a warm corner in their affections, as also do R. L. Stevenson and, curiously enough, Walter Pater's charmingly written essays. For a society woman, together with her craze for palmistry and spiritualism, is a delicate and keenly perceptive critic of all that constitutes what is highest and best in literary style. Scholarship, as such, may have but little attraction for these worshippers of humanity, these spinners and knitters in the sun, but all that is sincere and artistic and open-air comes to them with singing voice, and irresistible persuasion.

It being deemed desirable to revise the allowances and gratuities to British officers studying in Japan, it is now ordered that a consolidated allowance of £150 a year be paid in lieu of the present officers, lodging and provision allowances. The gratuity for those who study for two years and who pass the examination successfully will be £100, and the gratuity for those who study for one year only £100. The gratuity is to be paid in instalments of £50 at the end of the first and second six months, subject to the candidate passing the test on each occasion, the additional £100 for those who remain for two years being paid on finally passing the higher standard. These proposals, says the *Naval and Military Record*, are to be retrospective so far as concerns officers at present studying in Japan who remain for a second year.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

THE SEASON OF CHEER.

Christmas comes but once a year, but when it does come it brings joy and gladness to the heart. At no time of the year does the spirit of goodwill prevail with such unrestrained freedom as on the 25th day of December and many a hearty grip of the hand will be exchanged in the course of the next few hours. But the season of Noel is essentially one for children and more than one little heart will be violently throbbing with keenly felt anticipation while waiting and wondering what precious gift is to be made their very own by good, kind Father Christmas. This is the time of the year when the soul overflows with the milk of human kindness and all considerations of strife are dispelled as unseasonable companions. Verily, by some magic touch, Peace reigns on Earth and Goodwill is extended to all men. I take this opportunity of wishing all my readers a Bright and Merry Christmas.

"PARLIAMENT" IN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

A London journal having close connections with the Far East has been poking fun at the *Daily Mail* and, in doing so, refers to an amusing skit which appeared in a recent issue of that playful publication known as *Punch*. Under the headline "The Colonies" appeared the following:—"The opening of the first Parliament in the Straits Settlements was performed yesterday amid manifestations of intense loyalty; expressions of gratitude to the *Daily Mail*, which had insisted on this form of government, being heard on every hand. The ceremony was a simple one, messages to the *Daily Mail* from all the Ministers being read, and the Parliament being then declared open." Similar amusing intelligence is given under "Foreign News and Science." It will be remembered that in the course of the Portuguese insurrection several of the new Ministers sent direct messages to the *Daily Mail* recording the progress of events.

EDUCATIONAL TOPICS.

At a time when matters educational locally are to the fore, the following will be appreciated:—Is education of any use? The question has been debated by the Parents' National Educational Union. Among those who would have replied in the negative is the gentleman who inserted the following advertisement in the *Times* in 1801:—"Wanted—a servant as valet or groom; he must be a small, clean, civil man, and forty, as a remarkably steady man is required, one who can neither read nor write and a Scotchman who does not drink preferred." An optimist, that advertiser!

A BRACE OF BLUNDERS.

And here is another gem on the same subject:—At the late examination of a country grammar school, a clergyman said that boys were often so excited when undergoing an examination, as to spoil many good papers by the most curious blunders. For instance, a boy, after giving a very good description of the building of the ark, spoiled it by describing Moses as the architect; another, in answer to the question, "Suppose Queen Victoria had died in childhood, who would have succeeded to the English throne?" wrote "Her eldest son."

A KITCHENER STORY.

There has been a good deal of gossip at one time and another as to Lord Kitchener's views on marriage for soldiers. He would not have a married officer on his staff in Egypt, but the fact that he was "best man" to his friend General Sir Archibald Hunter, seems to prove that his objections are not insuperable. Lord Kitchener is sixty years of age, and the circumstance of his being still a bachelor has led a lot of people to call him a woman-hater. He himself tells the story of an encounter which he once had with a young lady. It was in India, and a tennis party had been arranged, at which the greater part of the officers had promised to play. Then, to the general consternation of all concerned Lord Kitchener ordered a parade of the entire garrison on the very day appointed for tennis. "Have you forgotten the tennis party?" the young lady asked him. "Not in the least," was the grim reply. "Well, then," retorted the girl in extreme indignation, "I thing you're a perfect beast!"

THE SPIRIT AMERICAN.

The brutal way with which the average Yankee tramples upon cherished traditions is simply appalling. The following paragraph appearing in a London paper throws yet another interesting sidelight on the American and his ways:—Jewellers will soon be busy making coronets for the peers created in such numbers by the present Government. Yet a thrifty peer might possibly succeed in acquiring a second-hand coronet. A visitor to America some years ago wrote that "when staying with G. W. Childs, the well-known proprietor of the *Philadelphia Ledger*, I noticed at dinner one evening a peculiarly shaped gilt stand, used as a support for a china dish containing grapes. My host, observing that I was scanning it rather closely, said, 'Oh, that is the coronet Lord Brougham wore at the Queen's Coronation. I have taken out the velvet cap and turned it upside down; the golden balls form most excellent feet, and it makes a most elegant dish-stand,' which it certainly did." This is a way of "dishing" the Lords which might commend itself to Mr. Asquith. It is enough to make poor old C.B. smile in his grave.

ADVICE TO NOVELISTS.

The advice of Mrs. Atherton, the novelist, "to any man or woman designing to enrich literature with the fruits of his or her genius" is this:—"Work on a newspaper until all your crude notions of life and your raw individualities have been bluepencilled into limbo; then retire into the obscurity and write your fiction." There are a few additional do's and don'ts that may be taken as ballast by the way. "Travel if possible. Do not marry. Do not dissipate. Do not imitate Henry James. Never read reviews of your own work." Well, well, one never knows to what strange by-paths the literary life is liable to lead one to.

CASUAL CRITIC.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

HOW THE CEREMONY OF INVESTITURE WILL BE CARRIED OUT.

The work of selecting the committee which is to undertake the arrangements for the investiture of the Prince of Wales at Carnarvon Castle next July, has practically been concluded by the Duke of Norfolk and his advisers. No amateur advice from the committee will be needed regarding the framing of the ritual for the actual ceremony, which will be exclusively the work of the Earl Marshal, the College of Arms, and finally of the King himself. For the investiture of the Prince of Wales there are few precedents to refer to, but it is stated on the best authority that the Carnarvon ritual will be largely based upon that for the ceremony which took place at Westminster on the occasion of the investiture of the Black Prince in 1343. In many ways, however the ceremony will be modernised. It is understood that the Queen will take an important part in the ceremony. Among other suggestions which will be made to the Committee of Arrangements is one that the Welsh bards should be present.

HONGKONG POLICE BALL.

AN ENJOYABLE DANCE.

24th inst.

In the City Hall last night the Hongkong Police Force gave their Annual Ball, which has now come to be recognised as one of the most enjoyable assemblies of its kind to be held in the Colony. Nor was yesterday's function any exception to the rule. If anything, the number of dancers exceeded those of last year, some 300 members and guests being present. The ball was in every way enjoyable, and the committee in charge of the arrangements deserved all the praises that were forthcoming from each and all for the successful way in which everything was managed, down to the merest detail. Needless to say, the getting up of a ball of this magnitude entails a great deal of hard preliminary work, most of which devolves upon the hon. secretary and in this capacity Sergeant Jas. Lee deserves all credit for the energetic manner in which he fulfilled his onerous duties.

The City Hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion. In the entrance hall the pillars were entwined with festoons of greenery; the grand staircase was bedecked with palms and other graceful pot-plants and draped with bunting; and under the brilliant electric lights the whole scheme of decorations showed up to perfection. At the stairway head stood out in bold relief the simple but all-embracing word "Welcome!" In St George's Hall, to which the dancing was confined, tropical plants were placed in such a way as to make the apartment look most attractive without interfering with the freedom of the dancers. Evergreen ropes were also hung transversely across the hall. Opening from this apartment was the ladies' room, which looked very pretty in its dress of flowers and foliage. For the arrangement of the decorations, much praise is due to Sergeant A. Wilson and Mr. W. Stuart, who had been at work since early morning and were rewarded by hearing their energy and taste being belauded by everyone present.

St Andrew's Hall was used as supper-room; the old Chamber of Commerce Hall was set out as a card-room and smoking-room; whilst the smaller apartments in the suite were utilised as cloak-room, retiring-rooms and bar.

Dancing commenced at nine o'clock to the strains of the 25th Rajputs Band, under the conductorship of Bandmaster C. T. Coke, and very soon the evening's enjoyment was in full swing. Messrs. W. Stuart and A. C. Burford performed the duties of M.C.'s with acceptance to all. Supper was served at midnight, and dancing was continued with vigour into the "wee sma' hours ayont the twal." The programme was as follows:—

Part I.—Waltz, Lancers, Highland Schottische, Quadrilles, barn dance, Valeta, eightsome reel, waltz, Circassian circle, military two step, waltz cotillion, Polka. Part II.—Waltz, Lancers, Schottische, d'Alberts, barn dance, quadrilles, military two step, Highland schottische, Circassian circle, Valeta, waltz cotillion, Sir Roger de Coverley.

Mr. H. Baker, Chief Inspector, acted as President of the general committee, which was composed of the following, in addition to those already named:—Sergeants S. Bell, J. Grant, and G. Watt, Messrs. Pincott, J. Clark, and A. Clark; with Sergeant Cooper, Messrs. H. Clark, Attewell and R. C. Watt (bar and card-room).

NEEDLE TRADE-MARK DISPUTE.

JUDGMENT OF THE COURT.

At the conclusion of the hearing of the needle trade-mark case in the Supreme Court, in which Reuter, Brockelmann and Co. sought an injunction against Siemssen and Co. and the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. prohibiting them from using the "Cock" trade-mark,

The Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, said he was satisfied from reading the affidavits that it was not a case of two old businesses fighting, but seemed more like a legitimate attempt by an old business to prevent a new one from interfering with it. So far as he could see sufficient steps had been taken to protect the plaintiffs' right. Registration was conclusive after seven years, and so far as the proviso was concerned he did not think that the leave which the Ordinance gave the proprietor of the trade-mark to interfere with or restrain the user in Hongkong could be met by saying that they had been continually using the trade-mark somewhere else. Therefore the injunction must stand until the trial.

Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C. (instructed by Mr. Wilkinson of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the plaintiffs and Sir Henry Berkley (instructed by Mr. Shenton of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) represented the defendants Siemssen & Co.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

29th inst.

Not the least prominent feature of the Christmas entertainments was a choice programme which was drawn up by the management of the Bijou Cinematograph for the benefit of its patrons. One item in particular was most appropriate to the season and stood out distinctly from the rest of the programme, although not detracting from the merits of the other items. The piece in question was "The Choir Girl" with lime-light effects. In this piece, Miss Vera Ferrace appeared with great success, the subject of her song being "The Holy City," which she gave with fine taste and expression, the top notes being registered in a faultless manner. Other interesting items were a delightful sketch in which Miss Ferrace and Mr. R. H. Stephenson were happily associated, not the least pleasing part of which was Mr. Stephenson's "John Wellie, Coom An," given in his own inimitable style. The fifteenth-century tragedy of the two youthful English Princes, as played by Mr. Beerbohm Tree's Company was also the subject of an excellent film. The above programme will most probably be repeated to-night and to-morrow night and intending patrons may rest assured of being provided with a delightful treat.

THE ORDEAL BY FIRE.

AS SEEN IN SINGAPORE.

Says the *Straits Times* of the 22nd ult.:—The origin of the Hindu Theemiri—the ceremony of fire-walking that was performed in the principal temple of the cult yesterday—may be found in one of those epic poems that are at once the inspiration and the glory of Hinduism. During one of the immemorable wars from which the religion seems to have sprung, a certain goddess, a flesh and blood one, was captured by the enemy. Many moons later she returned to her own people and the first question they asked was—was she still chaste? The lady protested that she was, but, to test the verity of the statement, somebody conceived the idea of making her walk through fire. If she came out unscathed the truth of her chastity was established; if she didn't—. Anyhow, she came through scatheless and to this day the passage through the fire is a test of the seal of the perfervid Hindu.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

[*Specially Translated for the Hongkong Telegraph*].

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

The Commission for the Study of Constitutional Government has received repeated commands from the Throne urging the Commission to hurry on with its work. Consequently the Bureau is now exceptionally busy, and expects to memorialise on the new systems of metropolitan and provincial administration before the end of the Chinese year. The Ministry of Finance, with a view to economy, is weeding out inefficient officials and abolishing sinecures.

VISIT OF GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

The Prince Regent is making preparations to give H.I.H. the Crown Prince of Germany a very warm welcome on his coming visit to China next year. The welcome will be given not only in the spirit of mutual friendship and international courtesy, but also as an expression of thanks due to Germany for having so hospitably received Prince Tsai-tao, on the occasion of the latter's visit to Germany this year. The residence of the Imperial guest is now in course of preparation, and all care is being taken to arrange tastefully the decorations and furniture. Only antique Chinese wares of really good artistic value will be displayed and no foreign decorations of any sort will be used. The different Ministers are to choose an official of diplomatic experience to receive the Crown Prince; and the Minister of the Interior, Prince Su, has selected for the purpose Taotai Hung Yu-chang, who was for some time Secretary of the Legation in Berlin. The streets of Peking through which the Imperial guest is likely to pass while in Peking are now undergoing improvement, and yellow sand will be spread over the streets in layers. The Minister of Posts and Communications has authorised the King-han and King-fong railways to have special Imperial saloons constructed for the convenience of the Crown Prince.

A PENDING DISMISSAL.

It is rumoured that an extraordinary meeting was held in the Chamber of Commerce on the 19th inst. to discuss the dismissal of Mr. Chow Tsui-piao, the President. What happened at the meeting has not transpired, but it is understood that several leading members of the Committee have left for Soochow to interview H.E. Shih-chi, the Vice-Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, and High Commissioner for the Inspection of the Nanyang Exhibition, who is at present spending a few days there before returning to Peking.

AN OFFICIAL RESIGNATION.

It is reported that H.E. Tang Shao-yi, the Minister of Post and Communications, who has been far from well since the death of his wife, has made up his mind to resign from office at the expiration of his month's leave and that he will be succeeded by H.E. Shen Yu-pei.

MINISTERS IN LONDON.

H. M. King George V. of England received the retiring Chinese Ministers to London, their Excellencies Li Ching-fang and Liu Yu-lin, at Buckingham Palace on the 19th inst.

FORTHCOMING VISIT TO JAPAN.

At a Conference of the various political parties held on the 17th inst., a motion to invite the members of the National Assembly of China to visit Japan was passed. Arrangements were left to the discretion of the President of the meeting.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

The Commission of Constitutional Reform has presented to the Prince Regent and the Grand Council a memorial regarding the delegating of a number of officials to investigate into the Constitutional Reforms administrated by the various provinces. The High Ministers have also reported to the Grand Council that as the administration of Constitutional government is a most important matter, certain officials were selected to proceed to Manchuria, Chihli, Shantung, Shansi, Honam, Hupeh, Kiangsu, Ankwei, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Fokien, and Kwong Tun provinces to investigate into the preparations being conducted with a view to reform. These officials have now returned from their respective missions and have submitted a detailed report of their investigations. It is reported that some of the provinces have adopted the reform measures in a satisfactory manner, but other provinces have not yet given effect to the new system of government. With reference to the memorial forwarded to the Grand Council by the Commission of Constitutional Reform praying the Grand Council to reward and reprimand as the case may be certain officials in the various provinces, a Decree has been issued granting the necessary rewards to H.E. Chang Yuen Chi, Commissioner of Interior, Wu Chun, Judicial Commissioner, both of Mukden, and several others, whilst Ku Tao, Intendant of Hsing Chuan Jung, Fokien, and others are ordered to be dismissed from office as a warning to the others. The Princes and High Ministers of the Commission of Constitutional Reforms should at all times pay great attention to the supervision of the necessary administrative reforms.

RINDERPEST IN MANILA.

REGULATIONS ISSUED BY AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.

The following regulations issued by the Director of the Bureau of Agriculture, Manila with reference to the importation of cattle into the Philippine Islands, are published for general information:—

"In view of the fact that rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease have recently occurred among cattle from Hongkong while in quarantine on lighters in Manila, and by authority of Act 1760 of the Philippine Commission, Section 2 of General Order No 15 is hereby cancelled and superseded by the following regulations:—

1. If cattle, carabaos, sheep, goats, or swine brought to the Philippine Islands from any foreign port considered and declared by the Director of Agriculture to be infected with dangerous communicable animal disease arrive apparently free from such disease, they will be permitted to land ninety days after their departure from the port of origin, provided no disease has appeared among them during this period. Permission will be given for the transfer of such animals from the vessel on which they arrive to lighters, cascos, or other suitable vessels, where they will be held until the above mentioned ninety days have elapsed; or, if any such animal disease appears until they have been free from disease for a period of ninety days, when they may be brought ashore.
2. The provisions of this General Order shall become effective December 20, 1910."

"I WISH my soldiers to say the Lord's Prayer, every day," said the Kaiser, addressing the new recruits to the Guards' Corps at Berlin. The chaplain of the Fifth and Sixth Army Corps repeated this Imperial observation in a sermon at Breslau.

KULANGSU (AMOY) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Minutes of a meeting of the Council, held at the Board Room, on 6th December, 1910. Present:—Messrs. W. Kruse (Chairman), C. ee, H. B. Pike, L. I. Thomas, K. Taudzurabara, W. Wilson and the Secretary.

The minutes of the meeting held on the 22nd ultimo and the Special Meeting of the 24th ultimo were read and confirmed.

Despatches were read from the Senior Consul (1) informing the Council that the Consular Body at Amoy approve of the resolution passed at a special meeting of Ratepayers, held on the 22nd ultimo, regarding the expenditure on sinking an experimental artesian well; and (2) enclosing copy of a translation of a letter from the Mixed Court Magistrate regarding an alleged assault by a constable in the employ of the Municipal Council, and asking the Council to inquire into the case. The Capt. Superintendent reported the result of his investigation, and it was decided to forward same to the Senior Consul.

An application from Mr. O. Whitfield for a building permit for a house and well on the "Newlyn" site was read and approved, provided he put in a proper cemented drain to connect with the public drain, and sank his well on the side nearest "Guval."

A letter was read from Dr. Cheong-Eng Soon requesting the Council to remove a latrine at Lah-kee-tah. The application was refused.

The resignation of Mr. A. O. Percy, Assistant to the Secretary and C.S.P., was read and accepted, under certain stipulations which were agreed upon.

The Captain Superintendent reported that the following cases had been dealt with at the Mixed Court since the last meeting:—

Summonses. Debt 2; Breach of Sampan Regns. 1; Throwing rubbish, &c, into the public drains 6; Assault 2; Illtreating a woman 1; Being in illegal possession of clothing 1; Illegal sale of land 1; Allowing pigs and cattle to stray 2.

Summary Arrests. Assaulting the police in the execution of their duty 3; Assault 4; Being abroad after 12 M.N. without a light 2; Loitering after dark 1; Committing a nuisance 3; Theft 2.

(Signed) W. KRUSE,
Chairman.

By order,
C. BERKELEY MITCHELL,
Secretary.

PROFESSOR BAELZ ON COREA.

RECOGNITION OF JAPAN'S GOOD WORK.

Dr. E. Baelz, formerly for many years Professor at the Tokio University, and an authority on Far Eastern questions, has just been publishing a series of articles in the weekly edition of the Frankfurter Zeitung on "Corea, from its beginning to the end."

After having treated in detail the different historical phases of Corea, the learned Professor makes in conclusion some interesting remarks which we herewith reproduce in full:

"That the Coreans do not like their new Masters is after all quite natural. As good patriots they would rather prefer to be under the corrupted government than to be under the more enlightened and humane Japanese rule (the learned writer is mistaken on this point—translator's remark). But that the country now is sure to progress economically, no one will doubt who ever saw with his eyes the

BENEFICENT INFLUENCE

which each Japanese household in Corea always had on the dirty parts of Coreantowns. Ten years ago this was already visible, but in a far higher degree it could be seen when Prince Ito became Resident-General. Of course, he, too, worked in the interest of Japan—for that he was sent there—but he was a man of mild measures and tried—whenever possible—to get along without employing force. His intention was to prepare the Coreans as mildly and painlessly as possible for

THE UNAVOIDABLE STEP.

He himself therefore was opposed to an immediate annexation. He really had Corea at his heart. He had a short space of time done so much for that country. Under his guidance instructions were given in rational agriculture; sericulture and cotton growing—for both Corea is the right spot—were started on a large scale and the farmers were receiving materials for and instructions in it; the reafforestation of the bare mountains was taken up seriously; savings-banks were established and the towns people received instruction in sanitary questions.

When I saw Prince Ito last, he was talking with eagerness about future plans for the

WELL BEING OF COREA.

For all this he was assassinated by Coreans. With that the turning point had come. His successor Viscount Sone first tried to continue the rule in the same way, but he was a sick man and did not succeed in quieting the country. Then it was decided in Tokio to use more drastic measures. The constant smaller disturbances and the frequent assassinations of the Japanese in different parts of the country had to be stopped. Immediate annexation and a firmer rule were decided upon. The die having been cast, the choice of General Viscount Terauchi must be regarded in every respect as a lucky one. He is a nobleman in the truest sense of the word: of noble appearance and of a noble character. He is

RESERVED AND TACITURN,

but there is sense in everything he says. He is a strict disciplinarian, but, like Count Hasseler, he puts himself just under the same strict orders as his subordinates. He will certainly suppress ruthlessly any attempt at disobedience—he is a Japanese and every inch a soldier—but he is just and will surely not allow any unjust actions towards the Corean people by his countrymen.

If any man is capable of bringing order into this unhappy country, it is he. In short, painful as the loss of their independance may appear to the Coreans, in the long run the people will surely meet with a

BETTER LOT UNDER JAPANESE RULE,

than under their own Princes.

It is, by the way, not likely that Corea's role in history should already be at an end. China and Russia will not forget that they have been driven out of this country by the Japanese and one of the two Powers, again becoming powerful in the East, may try again to drive Japan out of Corea. Anyhow, Corea will never be an independent country again."

AMERICAN ADVISERS IN MANCHURIA.

DISMISSAL OF JAPANESE.

In reference to a report published in the Japanese Press that four Americans have been engaged as advisers on agricultural affairs in Manchuria, an official in the Foreign Office is quoted by a Tokyo dispatch to the *Osaka Jiji* for the remark that the report has not yet been confirmed, but scores of Japanese who had been engaged by the Manchurian Government as agricultural advisers and school teachers have all been dismissed, and that it would be natural for the Viceroy of Manchuria to engage Americans in the place of Japanese.

SPORTING.

FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

R.G.A. vs. Naval Yard.

27th inst.

The above teams met at Happy Valley on Saturday afternoon to try conclusions in connection with their League match in the first division. The match was played in the presence of a large gathering of interested spectators. Considering that the opposing teams were evenly matched, it was at first a little difficult to foretell what the probable outcome of the match would be. During the entire progress of the game, the leather was sent travelling over the field and nearing the end of the match, the Yarders put in a straight shot which found for the leather a resting-place in the nets. The Artillerymen thence onwards tried hard to equalise but nothing resulted, the game thus ending in a victory for the Naval Yard by one goal to *nil*.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB vs. R.E.

This match was played on the Club's ground and resulted in an easy win in favour of the Engineers by five goals to *nil*.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

K.C.C. vs. H.K.C.C. "A."

This match was played on the Kowloon side on Saturday and resulted in a draw. The scores and bowling analyses are as follows:—

KOWLOON.

F. Sutton, b Leith	10
F. J. de Rome, b Payne	3
Rev. H. O. Spink, b Payne	2
Lt. Haughton, run out	0
Lt. Bunbury, c Mackenzie b Claxton	29
A. O Brawn, b Fowler	4
W. L. Weaser, c Hancock, b Payne	24
Major Chitty, c Fowler b Payne	9
D. J. Mackenzie, not out	18
J. P. Robinson, not out	7
L. E. Brett, b Payne	0
Extras	8
Total	111

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Payne	16	1	46	4
Leith	10	2	18	1
Claxton	4	1	17	1
Fowler	6	0	22	1

H.K.C.C.

P. Jacks, b Brown	9
A. McKenzie, c Robinson, b Haughton	8
J. Hall, b de Rome	14
Rev S. W. Payne, c Robinson, b de Rome	4
A. Claxton, c Haughton, b Brett	67
H. Hancock, b de Rome	4
G. Hastings, c and b Chitty	24
Dr. Atkinson, not out	42
E. A Fowler, b Weaser	0
A. O. Lang and E. C. Leith did not bat	
Extras	10
Total	202

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Brown	5	0	21	1
Haughton	12	0	54	1
De Rome	7	0	42	3
Weaser	6	0	28	1
Brett	3	0	16	1
Chitty	3	0	16	1
Bunbury	2	0	14	0

OTHER CRICKET.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB vs. THE K.O.Y.L.I'S.

The above teams met on the Cricket Ground in a friendly game on Saturday. The game resulted in an easy win for the new regiment. The results are as under:—

K.O.Y.L.I.

Gunner Dempsey, b Young	23
Pte. Clegg, b Young	48
Lt. Thorp, c and b Pearce	47
Lt. Col. Hamilton, c Young, b Hancock	20
Lt. Day, c Bird, b Hancock	0
Capt. Hughes, c Dashwood, b Pearce	55
Lt. De Hoghton, b Young	12
Sgt. Booth, not out	6
Pte. Palmer, Lt. S. Farthy and Lce. Cpl. Mansel did not bat.	
Extras	8
Total	219

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M	R.	W.
Bird	14	0	70	0
Pearce	11	1	48	2
Young	11	2	33	3
Sharpin	1	0	7	0
Hancock	11	1	53	2

H.K.C.C.

T. F. Pearce, c De Hoghton, b Hamilton	7
Capt. Clapham, c Palmer, b Hamilton	0
A. P. Dashwood, c Dempsey, b Hamilton	4
W. C. D. Turner, b Thorp	3
R. Hancock, c Dempsey, b Hamilton	65
A. H. Young, b Hamilton	1
R. E. O. Bird, c Booth, b Thorp	0
H. D Sharpin, b Hamilton	1
Dr. Aubrey, c and b Hamilton	17
Mass, run out	1
Roquette, not out	0
Extras	2
Total	100

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hamilton	13.2	3	57	7
Thorp	13	1	41	2

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB vs. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

This match was played on the K.C.C. Ground yesterday afternoon and resulted in a win for the Engineers:—

K.C.C.

F. Sutton, b Tavener	20
J. P. Robinson, lbw Tavener	11
A. R. Raven, b Foster Pegg	15
Lt. Bunbury, c Stacpole, b Tavener	10
L. E. Brett, b Tavener	5
D. J. Mackenzie, b Foster Pegg	3
W. L. Weaser, c McGregor, b Osman	5
F. J. de Rome, c Bell, b Foster Pegg	35
Dr. Forsyth, c and b Osman	0
Major Chitty, c Osman, b Foster Pegg	13
A. O. Brawn, not out	5
Extras	3
Total	125

R.E.

Corpl. McGregor, b Weaser	4
Corpl. Campion, st Robinson b Brett	30
Corp. Bell, b de Rome	5
Major Taylor, b de Rome	10
Corpl. Tavener, c Raven, b Weaser	96
Rev. Foster Pegg, c Brett, b Weaser	59
Capt. Addison, b de Rome	4
Col. Stacpole, b Raven	39
Corpl. Osman, b Raven	9
Sap. Morgan, not out	0
Extras	15
Total	271

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB vs. UNITED SERVICES.

This two days' match was started yesterday and will be continued to-day. The United Services team was sent in first and compiled 283 runs, of which Lt. Murray was responsible for 96 and Mr. Cooke for 11. The Civilians put up 184 only in the first innings. The scores and bowling analyses are as follows:—

UNITED SERVICES.

First Innings.

Lt. Thorpe, c Mass, b Bird	13
Lt. Murray, lbw Bird	96
Col. Haughton, c R. Hancock, b Bird	21
Col. Hamilton, c Sharpin, b Bird	0
Captain Hughes, c Payne, b Young	15
Mr. Cooke, R.N., b Payne	81
Capt. Garnett, b Payne	10
Capt. Clapham, c and b Payne	20
Lt. Williams, not out	8
Lt. Bagnall, b Payne	0
Lt. de Hoghton, run out	2
Extras	9
Total	284

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bird	23	2	116	4
Payne	20	4	91	4
R. Hancock	5	0	20	0
A. H. Young	9	0	38	1
Pearce	1	3	9	0

HONGKONG.

First Innings.

T. E. Pearce, b Hamilton	1
A. C. Elborough, run out	2
A. A Claxton, c Haughton, b Hamilton	15
W. C. D. Turner, b Hamilton	0
R. Hancock, b Hamilton	25
H. Hancock, c Cooke, b Hamilton	8
Rev. W. Payne, c Cooke, b Hamilton	0
H. D. Sharpin, c Clapham, b Hamilton	39
A. H. Young, c and b Haughton	29
M. M. Mass, b Garnett	23
R. E. O. Bird not out	25
Extras	17
Total	184

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hamilton	22	2	86	7
Thorpe	7	—	28	0
Bagnall	0	2	25	0
Haughton	6	3	14	1
Garnett	2.4	—	14	1

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

[*Specially Translated for the Hongkong Telegraph*]

POLITICAL OFFENDERS.

The question of granting an amnesty to political offenders was discussed before the Senate on the 16th inst. The matter has been referred to the members for investigation.

PARTY FEELING IN PEKING.

With reference to the memorial of the Senate which was sent to the Throne impeaching the Grand Councillors, the Prince Regent has decided to issue a decree persuading the factious parties to work in harmony regarding State affairs in order to preserve the dignity of both parties.

WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS.

The representatives of the British, German, French and American groups of financiers have been pressing the Minister of Foreign Affairs for an early settlement of the Canton-Hankow and Szechuen-Hankow Railway loans. H.E. Chow has, therefore, consulted Prince Ching and H.E. Na-tung with regard to the matter. They are said to be of opinion that it is absolutely impossible to cancel the agreement, but, on the other hand, if they were to sign it as it stands, they would arouse the fiercest opposition of the gentry and people of the provinces concerned. Now that money is so urgently needed in China, it is advisable to contract the loan but it should be stipulated in the agreement that it is to be applied to other purposes. The interest is to be the same as originally agreed upon but those advancing the loan are not to demand privileges freely. It is for them to accept or reject the proposal but, in any case, they cannot allege that China has repudiated in its entirety the original agreement. Prince Ching further suggests that the matter should be referred to the National Assembly for consideration.

WARY OFFICIALS.

In reorganizing the new Provincial official system, the Commission of Constitutional Reform has proposed to request the Throne to command the Viceroys and Governors of the various provinces to submit their proposals for consideration before giving effect to them.

THE NEW CABINET.

The Governor of Chekiang has placed a memorial before the Throne stating that the following four rules should be made the basis of election to the New Cabinet:—(*a*) A Chief Commissioner should be appointed. (*b*) The Viceroys and Governors of the various provinces should also be appointed High Commissioners of State affairs. (*c*) To reorganize the system of balloting. (*d*) A limited number of votes to be allowed to members of Parliament.

GRAND COUNCILLORS DENOUNCED.

It is reported that on the 10th instant, the memorial impeaching the Grand Councillors was read before the Senate. Prince Tsai-tao was present on the occasion. Loud applause greeted the promulgation of the denunciatory document. The Prince Regent approved of the memorial.

CHINA'S FINANCES.

In the Chinese National Assembly great interest centred in the presentation of the Budget by Duke Tsai Ts, President of the Ministry of Finance, as he was suspected of being distinctly reactionary. It was a pleasant surprise, therefore, when the able and extremely dignified Prince expressed himself in favour of a parliament. Walking gracefully on the lower platform in front of the President he said: "*Gentlemen, there is no need for* me to go into detail's, as you know quite well we have got no money. Since the year 1900 heavy indemnities have had to be paid, and, latterly, we have introduced far-reaching and expensive reforms in education and extensive reorganization of commerce, industries, the army, the navy and in many minor affairs. All these things take money. We cannot go back, and so we find ourselves with limited financial resources endeavouring to carry out an unlimited number of reforms. The situation is critical; the remedy lies in the establishment of a National Parliament, which would enable us to put our house in order. I have no doubt that following the opening of a parliament the finances of the country will be in a better condition—and I hope a parliament will come as soon as possible." Delighted with his frank remarks, no less than by his easy dignity, the House cheered heartily as the Prince returned to his seat.

MR. T. Sercombe Smith is to act as Judicial Commissioner of the Federated Malay States during the absence on leave of Mr. T. de M. Braddell.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING, 1911.

28th inst.

The following will be the events at the 1911 Meeting to be held on 14th, 15th and 16th February next:—

FIRST DAY.

1.—THE WONG-NEI-CHONG STAKES.—Winner $400. Second $150. Third $75. For China ponies, subscription griffins of this season 1910-1911. Weight for inches as per scale. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance $10. Half a mile.

2.—THE MAIDEN STAKES.—Winner $500. Second $150. Third $75. For China ponies, *bonâ fide* griffins on date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Subscription griffins of this season 1910-1911 allowed 7 lb. Entrance $10. Three quarters of a mile.

3.—THE VICTORIA STAKES.—Winner $500. Second $150. Third $75. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. *Bonâ fide* griffins on date of entry allowed 10 lb. Entrance $10. One mile.

4.—THE VALLEY STAKES.—Winner $750. Second $ 50. Third $125. For China ponies, subscription griffins of this season 1910-1911. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance $10. Three quarters of a mile.

5.—THE FOOCHOW CUP.—Winner $500. Second $150. Third $75. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies who have run at any previous meeting and not won a race and griffins allowed 5 lb. Subscription griffins of this season 1910-1911 allowed 10 lb. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Allowances accumulative. Entrance $10. Two miles.

6.—THE TRIAL PLATE.—Winner $500 Second $150. Third $75. For China ponies, *bonâ fide* griffins on date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale, subscription griffins of this season 1910-1911 allowed 7 lb. Winner of the Maiden Stakes 7 lb. extra. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance $10. One mile and a half.

7.—THE GARRISON CUP.—Presented by the Officers of the Garrison; second to receive $150; and third $75. For China ponies, subscription griffins of any season. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at previous meetings of one race 7 lb.; of more than one 14 lb.; at this meeting 3 lb. extra. Penalties accumulative. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance $10. One mile.

8.—THE PROFESSIONAL CUP.—Value £50. Presented. Second to receive $150; and third $75. For griffins on date of entry and ponies that have never won a race. Subscription griffins of this season 1910-1911 allowed 5 lb. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners barred. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Allowances accumulative. Entrance $10. One mile.

9.—THE HONGKONG CLUB CUP.—Presented by the members of the Hongkong Club. Second to receive $150; and third $75. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Griffins allowed 5 lb. Subscription griffins of this season 1910-1911 allowed 10 lb. Winners at this meeting 5 lb. extra. Entrance $10. One mile and a quarter.

10.—THE "BUFFS CUP."—Gold Cup presented by the Officers of the Buffs Regiment. Second to receive $ 50. Third $75. For China ponies, subscription griffins of this season 1910-1911. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners 5 lb. extra. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance $10. One mile.

SECOND DAY.

1.—THE JOCKEY CUP.—Winner $400. Second $150. Third $75. For China ponies, subscription griffins of any season. To be ridden by jockeys who have not had more than two winning mounts previous to this meeting in Hongkong or China. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners barred. Entrance $10. Once round.

2.—THE EXCHANGE PLATE.—Value $1,000. Presented by the Bankers and Exchange Brokers of Hongkong. Second to receive $150; and third $100. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this meeting of one race 7 lb.; of two or more races 10 lb extra. Griffins allowed 5 lb. Subscription griffins of this season 1910-1911 allowed 10 lb. Entrance $25. From the two mile post once round and in.

3.—THE HONGKONG-CHEUNG-DERBY.—A sweepstakes of $10 each with $2,000 added. For China Ponies, *bonâ fide* griffins on date of entry. First pony to receive 70 per cent.; second 20 per cent.; and third 10 per cent. Weight for inches as per scale. One mile and a half.

4.—THE GERMAN CUP.—Presented by the members of the Club Germania. Second to receive $ 00; and third $100. For China ponies, subscription griffins of this season 1910-1911. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance $10. One mile and a quarter.

5.—THE CHINA STAKES.—Winner $500. Second $150. Third $75. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this meeting of one race 7 lb; of two or more races 10 lb. extra. Griffins allowed 5 lb. Subscription griffins of seasons 1909-1910 and 1910-1911 that have not won more than one race allowed 10 lb. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Allowances accumulative. Entrance $10. Five furlongs.

6.—THE LUSITANO CUP.—Presented by the members of the Club Lusitano. For China ponies, *bonâ fide* griffins on date of entry. Second to receive $ 50; and third $75. Weight for inches as per scale. Subscription griffins of this season 1910-1911 allowed 7 lb. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Winners 7 lb. extra. Entrance $10. One mile.

7.—THE CHALLENGE CUP.—Value one hundred guineas. For China ponies. A forced entry of $10 each, but optional to China ponies subscription griffins of this or previous seasons. Weight for inches as per scale. To be won two years consecutively by a pony or ponies the *bonâ fide* property of the same owner or owners. Winner to receive $300 and 70 per cent., second $100 and 20 per cent., and third $50 and 10 per cent. of the entrance fees until the Cup is finally won, when the second pony will receive 75 per cent., and third pony 25 per cent. of the entrance fees. One mile and three-quarters.

8.—THE NAVY CUP.—Presented by the Officers of His Majesty's Fleet. Second to receive $150; and third $75. For China ponies, subscription griffins of this season 1910-1911. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the German Cup 10 lb.; other winners 7 lb. extra. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance $10. From the two-mile post once round and in.

9.—THE PARSEE CUP.—Presented by the Parsee community. Winner $500. Second $150. Third $75. For China ponies, *bonâ fide* griffins on date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race 7 lb; of two or more races 10 lb. extra. Entrance $10. One mile and a quarter.

10.—THE GYMKHANA CLUB CUP.—Value £50 Presented by the members of the Gymkhana Club. Second to receive $150; and third $75. For all China ponies that have run at any Gymkhana meeting and subscription griffins of this season 1910-1911. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of any race other than races confined to subscription griffins 7 lb.; of a subscription griffins race 2 lb. extra. Subscription griffins of this season 1910-1911 allowed 7 lb. Winners at this meeting barred. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Allowance accumulative. Entrance $10. Three-quarters of a mile.

THIRD DAY.

1.—THE GRAND STAND STAKES.—Winner $600. Second $150. Third $75. For China ponies, *bonâ fide* griffins on date of entry. Winners of one race 5 lb.; of two or more races 10 lb. extra. Subscription griffins allowed 5 lb. Entrance $10. Three-quarters of a mile.

2.—THE GREAT SOUTHERN STAKES.—Winner $600. Second $150. Third $75. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this meeting of one race 7 lb.; of two or more races 10 lb. extra. Griffins allowed 5 lb.; subscription griffins of seasons 1909-1910 and 1910-1911 allowed 10 lb. Entrance $10. One mile and a quarter.

3.—THE HONGKONG STAKES.—Winner $750. Second $150. Third $125. A forced entry for China ponies subscription griffins of this season 1910-1911. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the German Cup 7 lb. extra; non-winners allowed 3 lb. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance $10. One mile and a half.

4.—THE LADIES' PURSE.—Presented. $300 added. Second to receive $200; and third $100. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this meeting other than subscription griffins 5 lb. extra. Jockeys who have had 3 or more winning mounts in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin 7 lb. extra. Entrance $10. Once round.

5.—THE AMERICAN CUP.—Presented by American citizens resident in Hongkong. Second to receive $150. Third $75. For China ponies *bonâ fide* griffins on date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race 5 lb.; of two races 7 lb.; and of three or more races 10 lb. extra. Subscription griffins of this season 1910-1911 allowed 7 lb. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance $10. Seven furlongs.

6.—THE PHAETHON STAKES.—Handicap. Winner $500. Second $150. Third $75. For China ponies that have run at any Gymkhana meeting and griffins on date of entry. Winners at this meeting and non-starters barred. Entrance $10. One mile and a quarter.

7.—THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Presented by His Excellency Sir F. J. D. Lugard. Second to receive $150; and third $75. For China ponies, subscription griffins of this season 1910-1911. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race 7 lb; of two or more races 10 lb. extra. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance $10. One mile.

8.—THE CHAMPION STAKES.—Winner $1,500. Second $400. Third $200. For China ponies, winners at this meeting only. A forced entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance $100 for each race won. One mile and a quarter.

9.—THE CONSOLATION STAKES.—A sweepstakes of $10 each with $100 added. Second $50; and third $25. For China ponies that have run and not won at this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Five furlongs.

HONGKONG'S FINANCES.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Balance of assets and liabilities on 30th September, 1910,	$ 150,581.77
Revenue from 1st to 31st October 1910,	760,516.14
	911,097.91
Expenditure from 1st to 31st October, 1910,	767,308.26
Balance,	$ 143,789.65

WIRELESS OVER THE WORLD.

A STATION AT FIJI.

It was only the other day that Marconi achieved a new record for long-distance wireless transmission, messages being exchanged between Ireland and a port in South America, a distance of 6,000 miles. This record shows that the linking-up of the whole world by wireless telegraphy need not, after all, prove such a costly undertaking as at first appeared, because with a

RADIUS OF 6,000 MILES

for powerful stations many centres of population can be brought into touch with each other. Although the details of *Marconi's world* network scheme are not available, it is understood that he will utilise the stations in Canada and across America as the first step. The main chain will, therefore, possibly be from England to Canada, across Canada, and thence to Australia.

It has transpired that the Marconi Company are erecting a powerful wireless station at Fiji. Whether this Fiji station has any relation to the world-scheme which is dominant in the Marconi mind at the present moment is not disclosed. An official from the Marconi Company recently arrived in Sydney, en route to Fiji to supervise the erection of the station which, it is understood,

WILL BE IN OPERATION SHORTLY.

It is stated that this station is being erected by the Marconi Company on its own account, and has no relation to any Federal Government scheme or contract. At the present time the Marconi Company has contracts for the erection of stations in all parts of the world, and 32 British steamship lines—not counting foreign lines—are using the Marconi system. A big station is also being erected on the Canary Islands.

SPORTING.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB *vs.* UNITED SERVICES.

28th inst.

The above event, which was commenced on Monday, came to a close yesterday. The United Services compiled 243 runs in the second innings, which left 244 to secure a win. This was accomplished and the game was won by 4 wickets and 8 runs, which fact was largely due to the splendid batting of R. Hancock, who put up 176 runs, not out. Hancock played a grand game and swept the ball in every direction over the field. The crowds of spectators watched the game with keen interest and enjoyed a good afternoon's game. When stumps were drawn, Hancock was escorted to the pavilion amidst loud applause. Other scores worthy of mention on the Club side were W. O. D. Turner, not out, 63, A. C. Elborough, 43, Claxton, 24, and Pearce, 22. Captain Clapham also played a good game for the Services and was responsible for 76 runs in a short space of time. He was clean bowled by Payne. The other good scores for the Services were Lt. Thorp 21, Lt. Murray 28, Houghton 31, Bagnall 20 and Captain Hughes 20.

The scores and bowling analysis are as follows:—

UNITED SERVICES.

First innings	284
Second Innings.	
Lt. Thorpe, c Claxton, b Young	21
Captain Clapham, b Payne	76
Lt. Murray, R. N., c and b Bird	28
Lt. Haughton, c R. Hancock, b Bird	37
Captain Hughes, c Claxton, b Bird	20
Mr. Cooke, R.N., c R. Hancock, b Sharpin	18
Lt. Bagnall, b Bird	20
Lt. Williams, b Sharpin	7
Capt. Garnett, c Pearce, b Young	9
Col. Hamilton, b Bird	0
Lt. de Hoghton, not out	0
Extras	7
Total	243

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bird	19	2	104	5
Payne	7	0	40	1
Sharpin	6	1	23	2
Young	13	0	56	2
R. Hancock	4	0	13	0

HONGKONG.

R. E. O. Bird, c Murray, b Thorpe	0
M. M. Maas, b Hamilton	0
A. H. Young, c Haughton, b Thorpe	0
A. A. Claxton, b Hamilton	2
A. C. Elborough, c de Hoghton, b Haughton	43
R. Hancock, not out	176
T. E. Pearce b Haughton	22
W. O. D. Turner, not out	68
Extras	23
Total	351

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hamilton	39	14	85	2
Thorpe	13	5	48	2
Bagnall	13	0	76	0
Haughton	22	2	106	2
Garnett	24	0	19	0

LEAGUE MATCH.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB "A" *vs.* POLICE.

This league match was played on the Police Ground at Happy Valley and resulted in a victory for the Club by three wickets and five runs. The Police put up the good score of 115 runs, of which Cooper was responsible for 34 and Langley for 23. Individual scores by the Club team were Leith 38, Dr. Atkinson 32, and Dr. Aubrey 22. The scores are as follows:—

POLICE.

P. P. J. Wodehouse, run out	3
W. Kerr, c and b Lowe	4
W. Pitt, b Lowe	3
D. McHardy, b Lowe	7
A. Langley, c sub, b Lowe	23
J. H. Kerr, b Leith	5
G. Hoggarth, b Leith	6
W. Cooper, not out	34
K. McLennan, b Long	13
W. Withers, b Lowe	1
J. Ogg, b Leith	11
Extras	5
Total	115

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lowe	13·4	1	31	5
Leith	9	0	31	3
Long	6	0	29	1
Aubrey	3	0	18	0

H.K.C.C. "A."

A. C. Leith, c Pitt, b Kerr	38
A. Mackenzie, c Pitt, b Kerr	9
J. Hall, b Kerr	0
A. P. Dashwood, b Kerr	0
A. R. Lowe, b Hoggarth	9
Dr. Atkinson, b Cooper	32
Dr. Aubrey, not out	22
R. F. Long, c Pitt, b Cooper	0
Extras	11
Total	121

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kerr	14	3	59	4
Kent	5	0	15	0
Hoggarth	9	0	22	1
Cooper	22	0	13	2

THE COLONISATION OF MANCHURIA.

ENERGETIC MEASURES OF CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

Viceroy Hsi, of Manchuria, has been assiduously promoting the colonisation of the province. When the advisory assemblies of the various provinces in China were opened this year, says a Mukden dispatch to the *Asahi*, Viceroy Hsi, of Manchuria, asked the Viceroys and Governors-General to encourage the emigration of labourers to Manchuria, and induced the advisory assemblies to adopt measures for this purpose. The assemblies in Chihli, Shantung, Hupeh, and Chekiang, have supported the proposal, and questioned the Viceroy regarding the expenditure required and the method of transporting the emigrants. Viceroy Hsi has decided to adopt measures for encouraging the immigration of labourers into Manchuria similar to the Regulation relating to emigration to the Hokkaido in Japan, half the expenses of the emigrants being granted by the Manchurian Government and the remaining half by the Government of the province whence the emigrants proceed. The zone where the people are to be settled includes the valleys of the Sungari, Tong-Kiang, Ussuri, and Tumen rivers.

MR. E. HALL, Assistant Accountant to the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, has been appointed to the post of Chief Accountant to the Canton-Kowloon Railway, and will leave shortly for the south.

THE TA CHING BANK.

In a recent issue, we published a series of interpellations in the National Assembly regarding the above corporation. The *National Review* (Shanghai) now makes the following remarks anent the same subject:—

Mr. Mo Lin, a member of the National Assembly, has been asking questions in the Assembly which he desires the Board of Finance to answer. The Board of Finance having been previously questioned as to the constitution of the Ta Ching Bank had stated that its constitution was similar to that of the Central Bank of Japan, but Mr. Mo points out that the right to issue bank notes is the exclusive right of the Central Bank of Japan, but this is not the case with the Ta Ching Bank, as the Board of Communications and other Peking bodies have also the

RIGHT TO ISSUE BANK NOTES.

Indeed quite a number of semi-private banks also have the power to issue bank notes. In this respect the Ta Ching Bank therefore differs from the Central Bank of Japan. Mr. Mo asks further whether there is any limit to the issue of banknotes by the Bank. According to the Regulations of the Bank "The Ta Ching Bank shall have the privilege of circulating paper money in accordance with the regulations drawn up and submitted to the Board of Finance for its approval" but prior to the operation of these regulations the Bank was permitted to circulate a

LIMITED AMOUNT OF PAPER MONEY,

but no limit is stated in the regulations. Mr. Mo's next question was concerning a vital point. He asked whether the value of the notes issued by the Ta Ching Bank was proportionate to the reserve fund. It would appear that a negative answer must be given to this question, for the regulations provide that the bank is to pay six per centum on its shares as a first charge out of profits, after which a fifth of its net profits is to go to reserve. So far the profits have not been large enough to establish a reserve fund of any considerable amount, but this provision is one which will gradually give great financial strength to the institution.

AMERICAN SHIPPING IN THE FAR EAST.

The U.S. Consul-General Du Bois at Singapore has submitted to the Department of Commerce and Labour, at Washington, the following in regard to the rarity of American merchant vessels at the port of Singapore, whence over $3,000,000, U.S. currency, worth of goods are annually shipped to the United States: "Four years ago the ship *Acme* came here in ballast for repairs.

Three years ago the ship *Ivy* came here with salt and departed with lumber. Two years ago the Foreign built steamer *Hanamet* arrived, flying the American flag. Last year the barkentine *Jos. L. Evison* came in ballast and was sold. This is the record of American merchant ships arriving at Singapore during the past four years, and Singapore is the way between the Occident and Orient, and is the eighth greatest port in the world.

Fifty years ago the famous clippers and other American craft carried our flag to every sea and found business at every port. They have completely disappeared from these waters."

VICEROY JUI EJECTS MISSIONARIES.

In reference to the dispute now being raged between Consular authorities at Hankow and Viceroy Jui Cheng as to the right of missionaries to erect a large matshed at Wuchang or Hankow for the purpose of holding mass meetings and as to the necessity of obtaining police permission before doing so, two of our contemporaries take widely differing views

The *Central China Post* of 3rd December, says:—

It has already been related in these columns how the Viceroy took upon himself to interdict the meetings which were being arranged in Hankow and Wuchang in connection with the present visit of the Evangelistic Association, laying down the law that such a gathering should not be permitted outside Concession limits. And not satisfied with this, he had warrants issued for the apprehension of the natives who assisted in the arrangements, and drove them to take sanctuary in the Concession. Further, he has instructed his police to pull down the posters intimating the meetings, notwithstanding that they have now been moved into the concession.

It practically amounts to this: the Viceroy has

DECLARED WAR ON MISSIONS

and is carrying on his campaign with great vigour. That there is absolutely no justification for his action one incident shows. The building on the Hankow side rented for the purpose of the meetings, belonged to the Official Cash Control Office, as all the property adjacent does. Well, while His Excellency interdicted missionary meetings being held in that building, and sent his police to drive the workmen away, he has no objection to a Japanese circus on the same ground and has actually leased them a site. Apparently he has no rule for the missionary meeting and another for the circus; or, what is more probable, he feels free to take liberties with Europeans in a way which he does not dare to do with the Japanese. What has become of European prestige now?

But the most serious feature of the situation is that the Wai-wupu in Peking backs up the Viceroy and declares that, as religious meetings are public meetings, according to the new regulations, they can no longer be held without the permission of the police, asked for and obtained, and that the police have

EVERY RIGHT TO REFUSE

if it seems good to them to do so. Thus at one stroke a finding has been arrived at which can put a stop to all the mission work carried on in China outside the limits of Treaty Ports. It is to be hoped that the missionaries will appreciate the gravity of the situation, and will be able to take such steps as will straighten this matter out. Meanwhile the action of the *Viceroy has had the most unfortunate influence* on the minds of the people. We hear from various places that all the talk on the streets, is about how the missionaries are shortly to be driven out of the country, and it will be a wonder if some of the rowdies are not misled into making a start with the driving out process in which case riots will once more become the order of the day.

CHINA'S CURRENCY.

DEMAND FOR FOREIGN DOLLARS.

The coins struck at the various Mints are not so good in quality as the foreign coins and are therefore at a slight discount, the ten-cent pieces being so low that they can not be circulated. Under the circumstances the merchants have been compelled to demand foreign dollars. The Board of Finance, with the object of protecting the national currency, wired to the Provincial authorities that the "dragon" coin must be accepted in payment of rates and taxes and in all railway, telegraph and all post offices without regard to their rate of exchange.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write:—

Business continues in the same dull state as last reported, probably accentuated by the near approach of Christmas.

Rubbers.—This market continues lifeless and quotations from London are few and far between, business transacted being on quite a small scale.

Quotations from Singapore come through practically unchanged.

Fine Hard Para is quoted 5/1o from London.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks are quoted $8/5 sellers after sales at the rate, at which there is still a small inquiry.

A fair number of Nationals have come out during the week at prices round about $8/.

Marine Insurances.—Unions have been the medium of a small business at $327½, and more could be procured at this figure. Cantons are in request at $185 without inducing sellers. North Chinas have been a somewhat erratic market at prices ranging from Tls. 110 to Tls. 130 at which buyers prevail. Yangtzes are unaltered at last week's quotation of $790.

Fire Insurance.—Hongkong Fires are quoted $360 nominal with an undertone of strength. China Fires are in request at $127.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats, after sales during the week at $30, are now a somewhat neglected market. China Manilas and Indos are quoted $8 and $56 respectively, sellers prevailing. Douglas Steamship Companies can be procured at $10. Star Ferries (Old) at $13 and New at $12½; no business has, however, been reported. Shells are unaltered at 8/-, at which rate shares are offered.

Refineries.—China Sugars are offering at $124 and Luzons at $22, without inducing buyers.

Mining.—Chinese Engineering and Mining in the earlier part of the week were in demand at Tls. 15, but the rate has since become a selling one. Raubs have continued their downward course and can now be obtained at $3.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are still in request at $52 and sales have been reported at $53 during the week. Kowloon Wharves have been dealt in at $50 but no more shares are available at this rate and the market has now strengthened to $52 buyers. Shanghai Docks are quoted Tls. 68, and Hongkew Wharves remain unaltered at Tls. 95.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—The quotation for Hongkong Lands is purely nominal at $99½ with probable buyers half a point lower, whilst Kowloon Lands and West Points are steady at $33½ and $39. Hongkong Hotels have further strengthened to $93½ buyers for the old shares, while the new are still on offer at $65; Shanghai Lands are reported from the North as having been dealt in at the reduced rate of Tls. 100.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons have no longer buyers at $42, the market being quiet at the rate. From Shanghai the quotation for Ewos and Laou Kung Mows are Tls. 85 and Tls. 84½ respectively. Soy Chees have strengthened somewhat to Tls. 245.

Miscellaneous.—There has been some inquiry during the week for Green Island Cements at $31/4 but only small sales have been reported at this rate. China Borneos have been consistently on offer at $31/2 without inducing business and China Providents have weakened to $7, with small transactions. Ropes still seek buyers at $18. Humphreys Estates and Watts are nominally quoted $5, whilst China Light and Powers continue in demand at 95 cents. Messrs. Welsmann, Limited's report for the year ending 31st July has been issued shewing a credit at Profit and Loss Account of $13,546.67, which after paying all running expenses, and after making the usual provisions shows a nett balance of $12,063.70, which they propose to deal with as follows:—

To pay a Dividend of 10 per cent. ($1.00 per share) Payable 15th January, 1911	$ 3,000.00
To write off as Depreciation Furniture and Utensils	3,027.91
To write off Building Alterations and Repairs	2,934.10
Transfer to Reserve Fund (Fixed Deposit)	3,000.00
Carry Forward to New Account	61.69
	$12,063.70

Exchange.—The Bank's drawing rate on London is 1/10 3/16 on demand, and the T/T rate on Shanghai is 74½.

FREIGHT CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Lamke and Rogge in their fortnightly freight circular state:—Since our last report dated 16th instant, the feature of the freight market has been a general easing off in all departments, and any employ offering is at low rates. The case of the decline is attributed to the decreasing demand, combined with the freer offerings of tonnage, and, we are afraid, some steamers trading down South will find it difficult during the next few weeks to obtain a freight to shift them from whatever port they happen to terminate their present charter.

A radical recovery may not be looked for until the end of February, when according to latest advices the new Saigon grain may be available for export purposes.

Reports from the North are equally unfavourable, rates having weakened all round and unless the Rice export from the Yangtze comes to the rescue owners will probably have a few dean months to look forward to.

Saigon/Hongkong:—Regular liners are arriving here with very little cargo.—Saigon reports that this year's exports up to now amount to 878,517 tons against 673,911 tons same period of last year.—Weather continues to be favourable to the crops and a fair average outturn for next season can now be depended upon, harvest, however, will be somewhat late. Probable amount available for export will likely be about 1,200,000 tons. As to forwarded delivery, so far, some 70,000 tons to Japan and about 50,000 tons to France are recorded in sales. Rice mills and dealers are all very heavily and closely engaged up to April and are reluctant for further business except at enhanced prices.

Saigon/Vladivostok:—Norw. s.s. *Tungua* has been chartered to load in February next a full cargo of paddy, private terms.

For Saigon/Philippines requirements two vessels have been secured at 25 and 23 cents respectively, according to quantity offered.

Saigon/Japan:—Some Japanese tonnage is reported to have been engaged for February/March/April loading at between 19 and 22 sen (Japanese Currency) per picul.

From Java and Bangkok to this, regular liners are also getting very little cargo.

Haiphong to Manila:—A Jebsen's steamer has been fixed to carry a cargo of cement, 10,000 casks at 75 cents per cask.

Dalny and Chefoo to Canton:—A few settlements have taken place, all on lump-sum basis, as per margin.

As for Coal Freights, Moji has been somewhat inactive, but in other directions several charters have been put through:—Haiphong/Swatow $2.—Haiphong/Canton $1.75. Port Courbet/Canton $1.75. Wakamatsu/Canton $2.50, and Wakamatsu/Swatow $1.70 per ton.

Timecharters:—Norw. s.s. "Kjeld" has again been taken up in continuation of present charter for further two months, for cattle trade at $4,750 per month.

We take this opportunity of wishing our readers the compliments of the season, and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Sail Tonnage loading or to load:—For Baltimore and New York: Brit. ship *Autocratic* 2,652 tons net. reg. to load in November/December.

Sail Tonnage Disengaged:—None.

Departure of Sailers:—None.

THE COMPRADORE.

What is a compradore? We turned up the word in the office dictionary and found it was not there, so must answer our own question. The compradore is the axle on which the whole wheel of the foreigner's business with the Chinese turns. He is the middle man indispensable in arranging the terms of every transaction. He is the security man who is responsible that native payments will be duly forthcoming, and occasionally the banker who supplies the cash. In some instances he is not the axle only, but also the hub, the spokes, the rim—the whole wheel in fact save the paint which may be taken to represent the firm which gives it the colour of its name.

In non-business circles, and amongst

BIRD OF PASSAGE VISITORS,

it has become quite the fashion to decry the compradoric system. Why should foreigners not learn the language and deal with the people direct themselves? Why should they not personally travel in the interior, as is done in other lands, instead of depending on the native to introduce their goods? If they only could how trade would boom! Then, the compradores as a class are all fat, whilst their foreign principals are generally lean; why any longer put up with this unfair division of the adipose tissue? There is many a foreign merchant to-day who would be a wealthy man if the compradore's gains had all gone into his coffers.

Since this method of second-hand dealing, which has existed ever since foreigners came to the country on business intent, is one which strikes the stranger as highly absurd, we can bear with meekness their

WORDS OF EXHORTATION,

but all the same no change is made in the direction he indicates for the very sufficient reason that it can't be done. Direct dealing, man to man, is a mania amongst foreigners but amongst the Chinese it is the very reverse. They prefer the indirect and to carry on negotiations from a distance, not as regards foreigners only, but also amongst themselves. If any native wants to buy a piece of land, get engaged to be married, obtain a situation, or anything else important, he employs a go-between, and the chances are that his business will be managed better for him than if he had attempted to put the matter through himself. This is the plan that works between native and native, and it is the

ONLY PLAN WHICH WILL WORK

at all between foreigner and native. Let any European who knows the language well go up the native street and try and buy the ingredients of his own dinner, and he will soon find that he has to pay a good deal more than if he had left the business to his cook. The dealers simply will not sell to him at the same rates as they do to the recognized purchasing agent. It is very absurd, but the fact remains and thus the compradore can do better for his principal than the principal can do for himself.

As to the foreigner travelling in the country in order to introduce goods, the time for that has hardly yet come. If a foreigner were to turn up in any city of the interior unaccompanied by a native he would find himself

BADLY COLD-SHOULDERED.

The people will at once conclude that there is something wrong, and keep him at a distance. The story is told of a respected missionary who was exceedingly concerned because he had reason to believe that when travelling his natives, by their doings, gave the lie to his preaching. He therefore resolved to go alone and carry his own bundle. The people supposed he was either a thief or a fugitive from justice and would neither sell him food nor give him accommodation. He came back in a few days a hungry, angry and a wiser man. In travelling in the interior it is all important to a smart and well-to-do looking native gentleman along—not only for the assistance he renders but as a

GUARANTEE OF RESPECTABILITY.

In other words it is necessary to have the compradore, so we are back again at his indispensability. What may be accomplished by foreigners travelling in the interior has recently been demonstrated by a company which has in a remarkably short time made the products of their firm the rage throughout the Empire. But it was the natives along with the foreigners who mainly did it. What is wanted is energy and enterprise acting through the patient native's knowledge of how to handle their own people, and not the direct, blunt method of attack which comes natural to foreigners, and defeats its own end.—*The Central-China Post.*

CHINESE GRIEVANCES IN AMERICA.

RECALL OF MINISTER DEMANDED.

San Francisco, 21st Dec.

The bearer of complaints from Chinese resident on the Pacific Coast of the United States, the Chinese doctor King Kwan, has departed from San Francisco for China on board the Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamer *Chiyo Maru*, to endeavour to secure the recall and reprimand of Chang Ying-tang, the Chinese Minister to Washington. It is alleged that the Minister failed to give assistance to the Chinese residents on the Pacific Coast in their complaints that Chinese were being unnecessarily deported.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

The restoration of the Russian fleet seems to be a very gradual process, remarks the *Japan Chronicle*. Russia is certainly not displaying the symptoms of naval construction fever apparent in Western Europe and elsewhere. The Russian Minister of the Navy recently published a statement showing, among other items, the number of officers in the service at the present time. The personnel is given as follows:—Admirals, 9; vice-admirals, 19; rear-admirals, 33; captains of first rank, 155; captains of second rank, 219; first lieutenants, 3; second lieutenants, 176; third lieutenants, 5:8; and midshipmen, 542. The fleet to be stationed in the Far East in 1911 will consist of the Askhemchug, a second class cruiser, one gunboat, fourteen submarines, and ten torpedo boats.

THE NEW COMPANIES ORDINANCE.

INTERESTING OBSERVATIONS BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

29th inst.

In moving the second reading of the Bill to consolidate and amend the Ordinances relating to Companies, the Attorney-General, Hon. Mr. W. Rees-Davies, K.C., at this afternoon's meeting of the Legislative Council stated that the Bill aimed at a consolidation of the existing Ordinances. The amendments were well received not only by the commercial community of Hongkong but also at Shanghai. It was no exaggeration when he said that the Bill had been received with a chorus of universal acclamation. There were certain amendments proposed to be made in the Ordinances following upon a judgment given by the Chief Justice. The effect of the judgment was that for a foreign company to be enabled to register in Hongkong, it must carry on its business in the Colony and not do so merely in name. As to the importance of the judgment, the Government was fully convinced. He only made those remarks to show the trend of the legislation recently undertaken. The Government was losing no time in submitting the Chief Justice's proposals to the Secretary of State and in the event of approval, certain amendments were entailed. Such amendments, however, need not delay the consideration of the Bill by the Law Committee, and they could rely for valuable assistance in the matter on Hon. Mr. Pollock, who was a member of the Committee. As far as the general principles of the Bill were concerned, he would lay them fully before Council. It was necessary that the laws relating to companies at home should be brought up to date in the Colony.

Mr. Pollock—I haven't as yet been appointed a member of the Law Committee.

His Excellency—I was going to refer to the matter. You have already been a member of the Law Committee. Mr. Murray Stewart has left Council and therefore you revert to your former position. You can be re-nominated, of course, but personally, I don't think it's necessary.

Hon. Mr. Hewett said that the Bill was very far-reaching in character. That the laws at home should be brought up to date in the Colony was quite true. No business man in the Colony would object to that. The Attorney-General, however, evidently had in his mind that only a few amendments were all that was required but the amendment would probably be very considerable and for that reason he suggested that the Bill should not be rushed through Council. He only made the remarks because the Chamber of Commerce had not had an opportunity of giving the matter their full consideration. They would do so at the earliest possible moment. Many radical changes proposed by the Bill and it was necessary they should have ample time to consider the matter before the Bill became law.

The Attorney-General—It's quite possible that more amendments may be found necessary but I don't think that need interfere with the Law Committee proceeding in their work.

Hon. Mr. Hewett—No at all; as long as the Bill doesn't become law.

Later in the afternoon, His Excellency said that it would be more in order to formally renominate Hon. Mr. Pollock as a member of the Law Committee and proceeded to confirm the appointment.

THE FUTURE OF THE AIRSHIP.

VIEWS OF A JAPANESE EXPERT.

Since the importation of two aeroplanes by the Japanese military authorities the subject of aviation has occupied a considerable amount of attention in the Japanese Press. The *Osaka Mainichi* quotes Captain Hino, a Japanese military airship expert, for the following views on the future of aviation:—

"I have always maintained that the airship will be the most perfect means of transport in the future, but most people do not share my views, saying that such a dangerous machine can hardly supersede the organs of communication now in use—railways, steamships, bicycles motor-cars, etc. When compared with these instruments of transport, however, it will be realised that the airship is

FAR SUPERIOR IN MOST RESPECTS.

For a vessel on the water anchorages are indispensable while dangers attendant on wind and wave cannot entirely be removed, however able a captain may be. But airships need no harbour nor fixed routes, nor are they involved in difficulties owing to waves. The only thing that can obstruct their movements is the wind. Railways, too, are dependent on the laying down of lines, with the attendant difficulties involved by gradient, curvature, and the erection of stations. Even motor-cars, the most highly developed form of locomotives,

REQUIRE WELL-MADE ROADS,

the passengers being badly shaken up where there are irregularities. Further, it is most difficult for the chauffeur to control the machine at street-corners. In Europe and America not a few people are killed by motor-cars. None of these difficulties will attend airships. The only cause for fear is that when the machine loses its balance owing to the heavy winds it may fall and those on it be killed. But such accidents are very seldom recorded, and in most cases they are due to the aviator's own carelessness because he is too confident in his ability, and not through any defect in the airship. When I was in Germany a young German aviator lost his life owing to carelessness in an

EXPERIMENT TRIED OUT OF CURIOSITY.

Such dangers are not limited to airships alone, but occur with motor-cars and bicycles. In England on the introduction of motor-cars they were regarded as dangerous to the public welfare and were compelled to run slower than a man's walk, red flags being waved in front to warn people of the cars approach. In short, airships minimise human labour against the destructive power of Nature.

"At present the price of aeroplanes ranges from Y6,000 to Y30,000, but this high price is on account of the small number being built, but even so there is no cheaper machine of communication than an aeroplane. A learned expert has said that fifty years hence airships will be purchased at the same price as bicycles are now. I believe that in future the aeroplane will be

EVEN CHEAPER THAN THE BICYCLE.

Even at present some aeroplanes are sold at Y1,500—a much lower price than that of an automobile. The only equipment required for a flying machine is a small number of tools for repairing and oiling and a small area of ground for starting and landing.

"It is significant in connection with aviation in Western countries that learned men in general failed, while those who succeeded were practical men such as cyclists or motor-car chauffeurs. Mr. Wright, the first aviator, was employed at a bicycle-maker's. Blériot was a maker of bicycle lamps, and is only a young man about 25 years of age. There can be no more pleasant mode of locomotion in the world than by airship, which therefore deserves our study. I maintain that the art of aviation is by no means difficult."

CHINESE ISHMAELISM.

The virtues of the individual Chinese are apt to be lost in the national characteristics. Friendly and good-humoured as he is singly, collectively, however small the unit, he shows a tendency to become an Ishmael, his hand against every man's. The most striking example of this trait is given in the national dislike of the foreigner. Whatever grievances may now be adduced as the result of the presence of the foreigner in China, the fact remains that the Empire showed

AN INSTINCTIVE DISLIKE

to him on his first appearance and by its consistently unfriendly disposition has failed to derive many of the benefits that it might have gained from foreign intercourse. This is a point that is frequently overlooked by the well-meaning altruist, who preaches conciliation in the Far East through the medium of an intemperate attack on all foreigners who have dealings with China. In a recent publication of the American Association for International Conciliation, the Rev. Dr. J. H. de Forest, who in virtue of thirty-six years' residence in Japan must be supposed to have little first-hand knowledge of China, advocates the

ABOLITION OF EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY

on the ground, amongst other reasons, that it is the cause of "a growing dislike and dread of foreigners." We do not think ourselves to refer in greater detail to an article that has been characterized by an eminent authority in the missionary world as "misleading and inflammatory;" but for our present purposes it is sufficient to show that "anti-foreignism" is not a recent development in China and in all probability has decreased rather than grown in recent years. That it should be more pronounced to-day than formerly is due to the fact that the real China is only now becoming articulate, and we are learning truths that may have escaped the notice of some, because the nation has hitherto lacked the means to voice them more or less obliquiously.

Whether "anti-foreignism" is growing or decreasing must remain

A MATTER OF OPINION,

which will vary as much as the reports on poppy-growing in this remarkable country. But for those who like to think that it is in reality on the wane, with the growth of intercourse between foreigners and Chinese, it is some consolation to reflect upon the fact that this characteristic of the nation is subjective rather than objective. Even the sense of national solidarity has not altogether eliminated provincial antipathies, for these are still only overcome, for the most part, in the face of a common "enemy." No less striking in regard to its spirit of antagonism is the development of constitutionalism in the country. People and officials would seem to be now ranged everywhere in opposing camps, whether the proceedings of the former in council are marked by the quiet dignity of the Chengtu Assembly or by the more

OUTSPOKEN HOSTILITY

of the National Assembly in Peking. The same national trait that prevented China from co-operating with foreigners to her own political and material advantage is going to prevent people and officials from making mutual use of one another, in the work of the country's regeneration. Uncompromising antagonism is already the keynote in the National Assembly; and although it will bring that body into disrepute, it must be recognized that the weakness is inherent in the country and has led to existing conditions under which the main purpose of the official class is to fatten on the public. If the officials are to suffer, they will have brought their ills upon themselves.—*N.C.D. News.*

FROM PERSIA TO FRANCE ON HORSEBACK.

Mr. J. P. Bill, British Consul at Shiraz, who has arrived in England, has accomplished a remarkable ride from Persia to France.

The voyage, which was made chiefly for the purpose of studying the working of the Persian and Turkish Constitutions in the remoter parts of those countries, lasted nearly seven months, and except over one small stretch by steamer and rail through France the Consul covered the whole distance of 2,500 miles on horseback.

Mr. Bill had some

EXCITING EXPERIENCES

with brigands in Persia, two of his escort being killed, but in Kurdistan and Albania he travelled with perfect safety over routes which were regarded as highly dangerous before the granting of the Turkish Constitution. Perfect tranquillity prevailed, and he passed through Turkey with only one soldier as escort.

The most dangerous part of the road was after leaving the Persian town of Shulgistan. Robbers began to snipe the caravan, which now consisted of twelve Bengal Lancers, with a native officer, and five Persian Cossacks—altogether twenty guns. The robbers did not succeed in their intention of

DRAWING THE CARAVAN'S FIRE,

but a halt was called near the entrance to a side valley in order to ascertain what were the robbers' intentions, for the latter were seen at a distance of about a mile, and it was observed that an advance party was riding along the hills.

As the road became more enclosed, sniping recommenced, and it was considered advisable to attack the brigands. Accordingly half of Mr. Bill's party were sent on ahead, the remainder being so disposed as to cut off, if possible,

THE ROBBERS' RETREAT.

It was now seen that the main body of the bandits numbered some sixty men.

At this point some of Mr. Bill's escort rode up to a couple of robbers who had come to a standstill owing to their horses being fatigued. One of the sowars was instantly shot dead and in the fighting which followed a second of the British Consul's sowars was killed. The combatants came to close quarters and the native officer killed one of the brigands with his sword.

After this encounter the main body of the robbers came up, but disappeared after firing at long range. Afterwards the caravan was unmolested.—*Daily Express.*

PEKING STANDARD TIME.

Peking, we learn from the *Daily News*, is going to have a standard time very soon. For some years visitors to Peking have remarked on the extraordinary varieties of time kept in the capital. The two railway stations have never agreed on the exact time of the day, while every bank, hotel and what not set up its own standard when it comes to a question of hours and minutes. Arrangements are now being perfected by which Peking will adhere to the zone time, which is the same as that of Shanghai. The Peking-Mukden and Peking-Hankow Railways will have only one time in the future, and its accuracy will be looked after by the responsible authorities. Mr. Houillard, Chief Engineer of the Peking-Hankow Railway, will see to it that the clock above his office is corrected to the minute every day, and that clock will give the standard time to Peking. It is hoped that the different offices and private houses will have their time-pieces regulated in accordance with the new standard.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

[*Specially Translated for the Hongkong Telegraph*].

INTERESTING COMMUNICATION FROM WASHINGTON.

H.E. Chang Yin-tang, Chinese Minister to Washington, has presented a memorial to the Throne requesting the Grand Council to speedily establish the new Cabinet and Parliament. He has also submitted a statement regarding Constitutional laws. The Minister further informed the Council that when he proceeded to attend the One Hundred Years Celebration, a man attempted to assassinate him but fortunately, failed to succeed in his attempt. The would-be assassin, however, made good his escape.

SCHEME FOR NAVAL EXPANSION.

The officials who were deputed to confer on the question of the Budget and the proposal to reduce the Naval and Army funds on the 9th inst. called at the Grand Council to discuss the matter with High Minister H.E. Yin Chang, who promised that the funds in question would be reduced. Prince Tsai-hsun and Tsai-tao, however, declared that it was impossible to reduce the funds owing to the fact that a number of men of war have already been ordered from foreign countries.

INCREASE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The enforcement of the increase of Customs duties which was suggested by the Minister of Finance will be announced shortly.

NAVAL REORGANIZATION.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has communicated with the Foreign Ministerial Corps in Peking, stating that the reorganization of the Chinese navy is proceeding apace. Cables have also been despatched to the various Chinese Ministers abroad asking them to consult the respective foreign Governments on the matter.

ANOTHER PROPOSED MEMORIAL.

The Senate has decided that the raising of foreign loans to pay off the debts of the merchants in Kiangsu and the robbing of the flour companies by the starving people are contrary to law. The Senate contemplates memorializing the Throne to deal with the matters.

OPIUM-SMOKING.

One of the provincial governments has been requested to have the number of opium-smokers and the number of persons who have given up the habit carefully investigated and reported to the Ministry of Civil Administration within three months.

SWEEPING CHANGES.

The offices of Viceroy, Provincial Treasurer, Provincial Judge, Provincial Commissioner of Education, Taotai and Prefect in the provinces will be abolished, in accordance with the recent decision to reform the system of official administration. A Governor will be appointed to each province. A Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, a Commissioner of Civil Administration, a Commissioner of Justice and Commissioner of Education will be placed under the Control of each Governor. Each Commissioner will have an Assistant, two Secretaries, two Councillors, two Vice-Councillors, a clerk and an accountantant, all of whom will be selected by the Throne and given a trial of one year. At the expiration of that period, in the event of their proving competent, they will receive definite appointment from the Throne.

POSTS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications is to be reorganized on the model of the Ministry of War. A memorial on this subject has been submitted to the Throne. It is stated that H.E. Shen Wan-pei will be appointed Chief Commissioner of the Ministry and H.E. Liang Shih Yi Deputy Commissioner. The appointments will be made after the resignation of H.E. Tang Shao-yi.

RUSSIA IN MONGOLIA.

DEMAND FOR GREATER FREEDOM.

With regard to the administration of Mongolia the Russian authorities are reported by the *Japan Advertiser* to have demanded from the Wai Wu-pu the acceptance of the following conditions:—

1.—Extension of Sino-Russian navigation business along the Amur River for the benefit of traders of both countries.

2.—Stationing of a Russian Consul at Yaonang-fu.

3.—Russian residents at Urga shall be controlled under Russian regulations, and not be restricted by the old customs of the Mongolian princes.

4.—The Peking Government shall not prevent Mongolian merchants from contracting loans with Russians.

5.—The Russian Government shall be given mining rights, permission to construct roads, and other privileges.

6.—The Peking Government shall allow Russians to engage in trade in Li and Hsinchiang, and forbid the natives opposing their enterprise.

TRAGEDY AT THE ZOO.

One of those domestic scenes in which joy and sorrow are strangely mingled was witnessed in the Zoological Garden on November 28.

Barbara, the Polar she-bear, who for days has concentrated all her attention on the secluded cave from which have come tiny but unmistakeable squeals, emerged from her lair yesterday.

She sat for hours on the concrete outside, clasping to her chest a little bundle of fur scarcely bigger than her own paw. It was her baby.

Sam, her spouse—locked off in his own compartment to his great disgust showed

A SUBDUED CURIOSITY,

mingled, perhaps, with reverence. Keepers and a few visitors lingered round the cage, delighted to see Barbara taking her first airing with the new arrival.

But when she had sat there for some hours—far too long for a Baby's first appearance in the open air—the keepers began to suspect that all was not well. They had believed, ever since the squeals had announced the domestic event in the bear-pit, that there were two little strangers. Where was the other?

Barbara's domestic tragedy was revealed soon afterwards. The keepers shut her off from the cave, which she showed

NO DISPOSITION TO RESENT,

and inside, half buried in the straw, they found a little body, no bigger than a large rat—only eleven inches long, in fact. It was Barbara's other cub, which had died early in the morning.

They took it away, and as soon as it had gone Barbara returned joyfully to cave, tenderly licking the live cub, which it is hoped she means to rear.

The action of the keepers probably saved a double calamity. For, on the last occasion when Barbara had twins, one died early, and it is believed that her long stay outside the death-chamber with the other cub in her paw was the reason for the death of the second one.

LEADER OF PORTUGUESE REVOLUTION WAS ALSO FATHER OF BRAZIL REVOLT.

"The most interesting man in Portugal at the present moment is the new premier, Senhor Braga," says Reuter, "who may be said without exaggeration, to be the father not only of this revolution, but of that of Brazil, having by his teaching as professor of history and philosophy prepared the ground for both movements.

"He is a quiet, pleasant, and extremely modest grey-haired man of sixty-seven, whose unassuming manners may be inferred from the fact that last night, after being elected the first president of the Portuguese republic, he returned home as usual in a second-class compartment to the unpretentious little house which he occupies in the suburbs, quietly receiving the congratulations of his richest and humblest friends, and deprecatingly acknowledging the frantic ovations of his fellow passengers.

"Discussing him with a distinguished Portuguese gentleman, who sat on the same bench with Braga in their college days, I remarked, 'He is quite a poor man is he not?' 'Braga,' was the reply, 'lives in an intellectual atmosphere. He has no wants, and, therefore, is the richest of men. No one is better fitted to occupy the position he now holds, for his well-known probity commands universal confidence.'

An equally charming glimpse of the president's wife is afforded by the *Mail's* Lisbon correspondent:

"I called," he says, "at the country house of Senhor Theophilo Braga, the new president—a long one storey building on a cliff overlooking the Tagus at Cruz Quebrada, seven miles west of Lisbon. Senhor Braga had set out for the capital, but his wife—a frail, sweet-faced old lady, with white hair—advanced and insisted that I should enter. She led me by the hand in motherly fashion to a long, low room, more than modestly furnished, the windows of which overlooked the wide expanse of blue serene waters but lately seething and smoking under shot and shell.

"She expressed her regret at her husband's absence, and said that he was delighted to speak to English people. I congratulated her on her husband's new dignity, adding that she ought to feel very proud.

"'Proud,' she exclaimed, smiling doubtfully, 'perhaps, but, above all, I regret this interruption of forty-three years of peaceful domestic happiness.'

"In the conversation that ensued she said many things of an adorable simplicity, from which I choose but a few:

"We married for love. We have always been poor and always happy with one another, except for our great sorrow that we are now childless, for we are ever mourning the loss of our son and daughter twenty years ago. My girl would have been forty now, and I should have had grown-up grandchildren around me,' she added, with eyes full of tears. 'But we found comfort—my husband in his books and I in my household work near him.'

"'I have told Theophilo that I will never leave my little home and pretty garden, where I have lived for twenty years. If we are forced to have a larger house for meetings and receptions, we will keep our little home to live in always. We have had just enough to live on. My husband has always been persecuted because of his opinions, but, although he cannot forget, he is incapable now of seeking to avenge himself on his enemies.'"

THE NEW JAPANESE "DREADNOUGHT."

PRESS OPINION IN LONDON.

The Navy Department has published a statement to the effect that the order given to Messrs. Vickers and Maxim by the Japanese Government for the construction of a battleship of the *Dreadnought* type is highly appreciated by the British nation. They maintain that this order from Japan, despite the fact that she has five shipbuilding yards capable of constructing this type of warship, is given in recognition of the superiority of British shipbuilders and also of the sincerity of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The English Press generally expresses satisfaction at the course taken by the Japanese Government.

The *Times* remarks that there are now in Japan five shipbuilding yards, Government and private, which are capable of building a warship of this size, and yet the Japanese Government has appreciated the necessity of ordering a ship of the *Dreadnought* type from abroad in connection with her scheme for the construction of new warships, which is to be carried out shortly, and that preference has been given to England. This is the result of the supremacy of British shipbuilding having been recognised by the Japanese as a result of former experience in ordering warships from England.

The *Daily Mail* says that the placing of this important order with Great Britain is a matter of congratulation both for Japan and Great Britain. The Japanese have always admired the supremacy of Great Britain in the art of shipbuilding. The fact that the battleship "Mikasa," the flagship of Admiral Togo, was built by the English firm to which the new order has been given has by no means been forgotten by the Japanese. In giving the order to England the Japanese Government intends to give an assurance of its sincere respect for the alliance between Japan and Great Britain.

ROUGH ON RUBBER.

A writer in the *Finance* empties his soul in the following strain:—

While the fertility of Malaya is proverbial, a sense of humour does not seem to be among the products cultivated there. I have before me a report of the proceedings at a recent meeting of the Planters' Association to protest against the raising of the railway rate on rubber. One of the speakers solemnly complained that rubber is now in the same category as:—

1. Wine, works of art, silk and walking sticks
2. Drugs, boots and bonnets.
3. Ammunition and sealskin jackets.
4. Pianos, rikishas and perambulators.
5. Glassware, firearms and feathers.
6. Sewing machines, stationery, pickles and Chinese hair wash.
7. Statues of eminent persons and Chinese lanterns.
8. Umbrellas, tomtoms and tombstones.

SOME CONSOLATION.

"The only consolation," proceeded the speaker, "is that the rate is ½ cent less than the rate for empty coffins. The only articles of importance charged at a higher rate are opium, dynamite and matches, crackers, billiard tables and fog signals. On what basis was the scale fixed, on weight or bulk? If on bulk, why charge a higher rate than for cakes, toys, rags and road rollers, seaweed, snuff, sponges and dried ducks, pillows, joss sticks and stuffed cats? A pig occupies nearly as much floor space as a ton of rubber and pays only 1-25th part of charge. If stuffed, he pays one cent per picul per mile. A ton of rubber is charged rather more than one-half the freight on a corpse—provided said corpse is contained in a coffin."

COMING DURBAR AT DELHI.

THE PROBABLE PROGRAMME.

An eye-witness of the Durbar by Lord Curzon, in 1903, contributes the following special article to the *Daily Telegraph*:—

It may be interesting to recall the incidents of the great Durbar held at Delhi by Lord Curzon in 1903, as it is natural to suppose that the same or a similar ceremonial will be adopted for the proclamation of the King-Emperor. The title King-Emperor is that by which, as a rule, the Sovereign is publicly referred to in India. For example, the toast with which the Emperor is saluted in India runs in that form, and though in lawsuits or other official proceedings the simple word Emperor is more usual, the Anglo-Indian communities in India have become accustomed to the somewhat cumbersome double phrase.

To accommodate the vast audience that attended the Durbar of 1903, an enormous structure of wood was erected in the plain about five miles to the north of Delhi. The Maharajah of Gwalior had indeed suggested that no better memorial to King Edward and the sacred memory of his mother could be erected than the construction of a Durbar building in white marble for permanent use in the centre of Delhi itself. The proposal was deemed extravagant, though if the present intention of the King is, as we all hope, to form a

PRESIDENT FOR SUCCEEDING GENERATIONS,

it may be that not only splendour, but sheer economy might justify Scindia's great scheme.

The amphitheatre of 1903 was about 250 yards in diameter. In the centre of the curve an advanced dais, with a high canopy, projected some little distance into the arena. Upon this were placed two chairs of State, one for the Viceroy, as representative of the Emperor, and another, upon his left side, for the Duke of Connaught. The sanctity of blood is so great in Hindustan that some confusion was said to have been created in the minds of natives by the fact that Lord Curzon, and not the Emperor's brother, occupied the place of highest honour. The presence of the Sovereign in person in 1912, will in the eyes of Indians transform the whole ceremony, and it is impossible to conceive the enthusiasm with which his Imperial Majesty will be received when he at last sweeps, with his huge escort of cavalry, in through the open ends of the great amphitheatre, and takes his place upon the throne of India.

INDIAN TRADITION.

In this connection it may be worth while to point out that coronation is not a well-understood ceremony in India. In the primitive sense of garlanding it is common from one end of India to the other, but no official signification attaches to it, though it will be remembered that Surendra Nath Banerji, in an unwise moment, was crowned King of Bengal and saviour of his country by a few over-enthusiastic friends. In the Homeric laughter with which this exploit was greeted on all sides Banerji's last claims to being either a leader or even a serious politician were extinguished. The ceremony that usually takes the place of coronation in India is that of installation upon the "gadi," or throne, and it is probable that no other symbolic ceremony will mark King George's Durbar in 1912 than that of his assuming the place of highest honour. The ceremonies of such a Durbar are brief, though an entire day is taken up with the preliminaries and the consequences. To continue the ceremony, as it may not improbably be carried out, the full parade of troops on the maidan beyond the opening of the amphitheatre will then welcome the news of the King's ascent to the throne with a feu de joie, and not guns begins their almost interminable salute. Curiously enough, not the least of the unexpected duties of those who marshal the great ceremony is that of accustoming the elephants and camels to this

EARTH-SHAKING SALAAM

In 1903 the plain immediately in rear of the elephants and camels was carefully kept clear in case of a repetition of the stampede which bade fair to turn the great Durbar of 1877 into a tragedy—a good example of the minute care with which even the least to be reckoned with events connected with the great Durbar had been provided for.

After the King has taken his place and bowed to right and left to the glittering and bejewelled crescent of Indian princes, the members of the Imperial Cadet Corps, which will have been the nearest guard to their Majesties in their approach to the Durbar, to take their places behind the throne. Permission having been granted, the Durbar is opened, and the heralds appear at the opening of the arena. After the trumpeters have blown a fanfare the Proclamation of the Emperor will be read by the chief herald, salutes will be fired, and the National Anthem played by the massed bands in the centre of the arena. Then will follow the great event of the day, the speech of the Emperor. After that the formal presentation of the ruling chiefs will take place, and there is no doubt that once again the compromise devised by Lord Curzon to settle the rival claims of the leading princes will be adopted. Perhaps in all some seventy or eighty princes will be allowed thus to greet in person their Emperor, and offer to him the conventional gift which their etiquette insists upon, and which our own strictest Imperial orders compel every Englishman to touch and remit. This completes the solemnity, and the King will afterwards drive away in the same state as that with which he came.

MEANING OF THE DURBAR.

All this, of course, is but the kernel of ten days of splendour and display. But though the natives thus vie with each other, and the Government of India may vie with all, to produce a scene unparalleled in the world's history for gorgeous pageantry, there is no chance of the inner meaning of the ceremony being eclipsed or forgotten by the richness of the setting. Just as the parade of princely retainers will recall ancient India in a manner that the most painstaking archæologist could never re-create or even discover among the treasuries of chiefs, so the exhibition of Indian industry which is certain to form a part of the attractions of Delhi at this time will indicate the progress made in the peninsula during this twentieth century. The grand parade of troops will be a warning of the grim readiness of India for war at any moment, should any external Power be unwise enough to challenge it. The balls, concerts, and dinners, which will make the canvas city upon the plain more like London in mid-season than a stretch of Indian sand and gravel, will add a pleasant social colour to all that takes place. That the limit of splendour was reached at the last Durbar was universally believed by those who were present. But, in view of the transforming fact of the King's presence in person, it may be that the great record of 1903 will be eclipsed. If so, it will perhaps awaken criticism. The lavish expenditure of 1903 was the subject of some criticism, both in India and at home, but, however desirous of economy the Indian Government may be, it is impossible on such an occasion to prevent the

LONG STANDING RIVALRY

in wealth and ceremony between chief and chief, or to make them understand that the presence of their Emperor in their midst can be fitly commemorated otherwise than by a display of all that is best in their treasury and even in their State.

The idea of this Imperial presence at the great Proclamation has been a happy one, and we wish it the brilliant success that it deserves. It will, indeed, necessitate the absence of the King from this country for three or four months, but the time has come when we are bound to look upon ourselves as merely a part—a great part but still only a part—of the Imperial body, and nothing could better emphasise the new and wider vision of our destiny than such a visit and such a splendid consummation of the policy of England in India.

VOLUNTEER FIELD DAY.

CHRISTMAS IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

During the week-end, our Colonial defenders in the persons of the Volunteers Corps and the Scouts, undertook a series of manœuvres in the New Territory and not only passed a very enjoyable time but proved themselves apt pupils in the scheme of attack and defence. The Volunteers mustered at headquarters some 100 strong exclusive of Reserves, amongst whom were Sir Henry May, Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart and H. J. Gedge. The Officer Commanding was Lieut.-Colonel A. Chapman. From headquarters the Volunteers crossed to Kowloon and entrained there for Taipo.

The scheme of the day's operations was that the Volunteers should take up the defence of Taipo which was to be assailed by the combined force of the Scouts. Under the command of Captain G. P. Lammert, the Volunteers did good defence service and in some measure retrieved the lost laurels which the Scouts have been sporting in their caps since the last occasion upon which the two bodies joined issue.

So far as our information goes, the umpires have not yet given their decision as to the respective merits of the attacking and the defending corps; but if all accounts are to be believed the Volunteers had the best of it, and some brilliant scouting work was performed by their opponents. Taipo Market formed the base of the Volunteer defence and it appears that from that position of vantage they repelled all the attacks of the Scouts. Capt. C. H. Ross and Lieut. Marcus Slade were in command of the Scouts corps. On the defence side, two new field guns were brought into action with good effect.

A notable feature of the day's manœuvres was the smart manner in which the scouting work was carried out on both sides. Quite a number of successful rallies were made, but all hostile feelings were sunk when the victors and vanquished met over the festive board at Taipo in celebration of a tiffin well and fitly earned.

ELECTRICITY OR OIL?

While this may seem an idle question to those who have always regarded electricity as an expensive luxury, yet a good case for an affirmative answer is made out by *Popular Electricity* by calculating the cost on a basis of candle-power and taking into account effective distribution. Says this paper:

"Do you remember grandmother's kindly dictum? 'Better light the oil lamp, dear. It is cheaper.' There was reason for it, coming in the bygone years when everything electrical was much dearer than now and when even rough figuring showed that lighting by oil lamps was cheaper than by incandescents. Since that time the

COST OF CURRENT HAS STEADILY DECREASED,

but thanks to the Standard Oil Company the price of oil has also gone down, so how do the two compare now?

"In grandmother's day the comparison was merely as to the amount of light obtained at the lamp at the same cost for the use of reflecting and diffusing mediums was then practically unknown. To-day all logical comparisons must be as to the effective lighting on tables, counters, desks, or in show-windows; in other words, what comparative illumination can be obtained from each illuminant for the same money?

"Theoretically, according to one of our leading authorities on illumination, Dr. Louis Bell, a gallon of the highest grade of kero ene burned in the most improved type of lamp will give

700 CANDLE HOURS,

which means that it will supply a 20 candle-power lamp for 40 hours. To obtain the same 20 candle-power in a tungsten lamp (requiring 25 watts) for the 40 hours would take 40 times 25 watt-hours, or just a kilowatt hour. Therefore a gallon of the best kerosene can give theoretically as much light as a kilowatt-hour of current. In practice the common grades of oil fall from 10 to 30 per cent. below of the best grade, so that it will take about 1¼ gallons of oil to equal a kilowatt hour of current in the light obtained at the lamp."

But when it comes to effective light at the place where it is needed, the writer goes on to say, a 20-candle oil lamp is by no means equal to a 20 candle-power incandescent. The large oil reservoir and chimney are

ALWAYS IN THE WAY,

and interfere with the effective use of reflectors. On the other hand tungsten lamps may be used in any position, and by reflectors the useful illuminations may easily be twice that from oil lamps of the same candle-power. We read further:

"Allowing for the commercial kerosene, which is below the grade on which Dr. Bell based his figures, this means that it will take anywhere from 2½ to 5 gallons of oil to give the same illumination as a kilowatt-hour of current. Thus at Chicago, where kerosene retails at 13 cents (gold) per gallon, oil lamps would be effectively as cheap as the incandescents if the current for different classes of indoor lighting costs from 32½ to 65 cents per kilowatt-hour, or an average of perhaps 40 cents. As a matter of fact it

COSTS LESS THAN A THIRD

of this rate, so that even the much less efficient carbon filament lamps figure out cheaper in service than kerosene.

"Besides, the incandescent lamps can be instantly turned on and off, thus saving wasteful times of burning, and they do not have the other annoying features of the kerosene lamp: the labour of cleaning and filling lamps, the difficulty of keeping them from smoking if exposed to drafts, the fire risk in lighting them, the vitiation of the air both by the smell of fumes and by consuming oxygen, or the much greater radiation of heat (for what is the ordinary oil stove but an overgrown kerosene lamp?) If the lighting costs were equal, these objections would count seriously against the kerosene lamp, but with our modern high efficiency incandescent we have to far

OUTSTRIPPED THE OIL IN ECONOMY

of operation that we can simply disregard its handicaps and look upon it merely as an interesting but now outgrown factor in the historical development of illuminants."

TOLSTOI'S LAST PRODUCTION.

ARGUMENT AGAINST CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

St. Petersburg, Nov. 25.

The Associated Press received early to-day from Vladimir Tcherkoff, literary agent of the late Count Tolstoi, the last article written by Tolstoi. It is entitled "Effective Means." It was written by Tolstoi in the Optina monastery on November 11, shortly after he began his self-imposed exile from home. The article was given the Associated Press by M. Tcherkoff with the express wish of Count Tolstoi for disseminating it to mankind. It says:

"I am naturally anxious to do all I can against evil, which tortures the best spirits of our time.

"I think the present effective war against capital punishment does not need forcing; there is no need of an expression of indignation against its

IMMORALITY, CRUELTY AND ABSURDITY.

"Every sincere, thinking person; everybody knowing from youth the sixth commandment, needs no explanation of its absurdity and immorality, there is no need for descriptions of the horrors of executions, as they only affect hangmen, so men will more unwillingly become executioners and governments will be obliged to compensate them more dearly for their services.

"Therefore I think that neither the expression of indignation against the murder of our fellowmen nor the suggestion of its horror is mainly needed, but something totally different.

"As Kant well says, there are

DELUSIONS WHICH CANNOT BE DISPROVED,

and we must communicate to the deluded mind knowledge which will enlighten and then the delusions will vanish by themselves.

"What knowledge need we communicate to the deluded human mind regarding the indispensableness, usefulness or justice of capital punishment in order that said delusion may destroy itself?

"Such knowledge, in my opinion, is this: "The knowledge of what is man; what his surrounding world; what his destiny; hence what man can and must do and principally what he cannot and must not do?—

"Therefore we should oppose punishment by inculcating this knowledge in all men, especially to hangmen's managers and sympathizers who wrongfully think they are maintaining their position, thanks only to capital punishment.

"I know this is not an easy task. The EMPLOYERS AND APPROVERS OF HANGMEN with the instinct of self-preservation feel that this knowledge will make impossible the maintenance of the position which they occupy. Hence not only will they themselves not adopt it, but by all means in their power, by violence, deceit, cruelty, and lies they will try to hide from the people this knowledge, distorting it and exposing its disseminators to all kinds of privations and sufferings.

"Therefore if we wish readily to destroy the delusion of capital punishment and if we possess the knowledge which destroys this delusion let us in spite of all menaces, deprivations and sufferings teach the people this knowledge because it is solely the effective means in the fight."

"Leo Tolstoi, Optina Monastery, Nov. 11."

FENG-SHUI.

An important move has been made by the Board of Communications recently in its decision to draft regulations for the disposal of the dead. The Board has realized that the present method of disposal of the dead is productive of a tremendous waste of good land, for the graves of a household rapidly spread over the original partrimony to such an extent that the livelihood of the living is sacrificed to the convenience of the dead. This is a question on which we have more than once been very emphatic, and we are glad to note that the Board of Communications is taking up the matter. The special point of view from which the Board regards it is that half present practice, involving considerations of *feng-shui* which cannot long survive in an enlightened people, puts

SERIOUS HINDRANCES

in the way of the spread of railways and other means of communication and transport, and thus makes against the economic development of the country. There is no doubt that the Board is quite right. The presence of family burial grounds has caused serious obstruction even to the few railways that China already has, in some cases necessitating deviations from the most suitable route and in innumerable cases involving the payment of a purchase price far above the market value of the land bought. In one notorious instance illegitimate profits were made by the purchasing agent of a certain railway, who, by arrangement with the owners of the land, along the surveyed route, dumped down hundreds of kerosene cases which he promptly called coffins and after having these

COVERED WITH LOOSE BRICKS

added fifty per centum to the purchase price of the land, dividing the extra cost between himself and the landowner, not always equally by any means. Quite apart however from this illegitimate proceeding the presence of graves almost invariably involves both trouble and extra cost in land purchase, even though the owners of the burial grounds have not hitherto taken much interest in the graves themselves. In a recent trip in Chekiang we found graves falling to pieces, the remains of their occupants fully exposed, and in some cases scattered about; and yet the moment a proposal to carry a railway or a highroad or a line of telegraphs through such places is brought forward there is

QUITE AN OUTCRY.

If the Board of Communications can take measures to prevent the further spread of this sort of thing it will have accomplished a most useful piece of work.—*National Review.*

CHINESE ACTORS IN ENGLAND.

Miss Gertrude Kingston has arranged for a Chinese company to appear at the Little Theatre, says the *Daily News* of November 28. "Just to Get Married" will be temporarily withdrawn over the Christmas holidays, and the run resumed in the New Year.

Its place will be taken on December 6, by Madam Chung and her company of celebrated players direct from Peking, whom Miss Kingston will present for the first time in Europe. Madam Chung, who has been likened to the famous Japanese actress, Madam Sada Yacco, will appear in a characteristic study entitled "The Dragon of Wrath," founded on an ancient Chinese legend.

Although a tragedy in miniature, it gives ample scope for a delineation of Chinese life—wrestling in the combat for the hand of the Princess, Far Eastern music and singing in the betrothal festivities, and some quaint dances by slave girls probably never yet seen outside a Peking place. The second act terminates the tragedy with a forceful display of her art by Madam Chung, who dies in the arms of her husband, while her would-be betrayer, the disloyal Prince, is killed by the Dragon of Wrath.

The programme will include two short one-act pieces by European authors.

WHAT IT COSTS TO BE AN M.P.

PRICE OF THE AVERAGE PARLIAMENTARY VOTE.

Particular interest attaches at the present moment to a Blue-book return, issued by the Home Office, giving details of the expenses of every candidate at the last general election.

It is shown that in the United Kingdom 6,657,394 votes were polled and the total expenses of the candidates, including the charges of the returning officers, came to £[illegible],796.3.2, so that the average cost of a vote was 3s. 11d.

In England and Wales the 5,770,235 votes cast averaged 3s. 10.[illegible]; in Scotland 676,630 cost 4s. 5½d. each, and in Ireland the average was 2s. 1½d. on a poll of 220,519.

For the 670 seats there were 1,311 candidates, and the registers bore the names of 7,695,7[illegible] electors. For the purpose of recording whose votes the country was divided into 10,528 districts, with 15,151 stations, 12,331 of which were in schoolrooms.

OVER A MILLION EXPENSES.

The candidates' expenses fell fully short of the maximum scale allowed by the Corrupt Practices Act, 1883—£1,208,665. Altogether the returning officers' charges came to £230,[illegible], but the payments, after the charges had been reduced by taxation and otherwise, were only £227,516. The dies, ballot papers, boxes, advertising placards, stationery, and copies of the registers accounted for £23,519, while £91,900 was paid to presiding officers, poll clerks, and counting clerks. The preliminaries to the election—publishing the notices and preparing and supplying nomination papers—necessitated the expenditure of £.805.

The candidates' own expenses, apart from those of the returning officers, came to £1,068,825. The most expensive item was printing, advertising, stationery, postage and telegrams, which cost £470,519; whilst for agents £195,177 was paid; clerks and messengers, £145,100; public meetings, £43,916; committee rooms, £74,232; miscellaneous matters, £93,019; and personal expenses, £65,800.

MINISTERS' EXPENDITURE.

It cost the Premier £721 to re-enter Parliament, his 5,242 votes costing 3½ each, whereas the leader of the Opposition and Sir Frederick Banbury had to spend £1,618 each to get returned for the City of London, Mr. Balfour's 17,907 votes averaging 1½d. each.

Mr. Lloyd George had to pay £319, but his votes averaged 3s. 3½d. each. Mr. Churchill's seat cost him £9[illegible], and his 10,727 votes averaged 1s. 9d. each. The cost of Mr. J. Keir Hardie's seat was £873, or an average of 1s. 3d. per vote; but Mr. John Redmond's expenses are not given, even those incurred by a candidate unopposed, the record simply stating that there were 3,104 electors in the register and the maximum expenses allowed £410, with the note "unable to furnish return."

In the Romford and Wandsworth Divisions, two of the largest, the expenses of Sir John Bethell and Sir Henry Kimber, the successful candidates, were respectively £1,440 (3s. 10d. per vote) and £1,675 (1s. 1½d. per vote). Whitehaven, which, with its electorate of 3,050 is the smallest division, cost Lieut.-Col. J. A. Jackson, its representative, £40, or as much as 6s. 9d. per vote.

ULTIMA THULE.

Mr. J. Cathcart Wason, who, amongst the islands of the Orkeys and Shetland, has a task which few people would envy, did not have to pay quite so much as might be imagined, his 4,117 votes averaging 5s 9d. each, or a total of £1,186. The lowest average per vote was 8d. in the case of Mr. James Parker, the junior representative for Halifax, who polled 9,093 votes, and whose bill was £298. Mr. J. H. Whitley, the senior member, had a bill of £874, and polled 9,504 votes (an average of 1½ d.).

The highest average was £2 0s. 6d. for the 451 votes of Mr. F. G. Jellicoe, one of the defeated candidates in the Walton Division of Liverpool, whose bill was £913.

GERMAN ENTERPRISE IN YUNNAN.

L'Avenir du Tonkin (Haiphong), referring to the arrival of a cargo-boat with German material destined for the installation of a blast furnace at the tin mines in the neighbourhood of Mengtze, remarks that following upon this there had arrived from Hongkong more German material destined for Yunnan. "It is always the great house of Carlowitz," says the journal, "that does business with the mandarins, the merchants and the manufacturers of Yunnan. They bring in

MACHINES AND MERCHANDISE FROM GERMANY,

but never from France. That important house has already developed a large business in Yunnan." It furnished more than 20 millions of war material which passed through Szechuan to get to Yunnanfu before the railway was opened to traffic; it has delivered more than 300,000 francs worth of field glasses and optical instruments and all the saddlery necessary for the artillery in Yunnan. The journal goes on to say that when the German blast furnaces get to work,

THE HOUSE OF CARLOWITZ,

having been the importer of the machinery, will become the exporter of the industrial products of Yunnan. They have already been inquiring not only of the French companies but of all companies at Hongkong the freight charges for the metals they will soon be sending to Hamburg and Anvers. All these things are cited by our French contemporary to show the need for greater activity on the part of the French merchants in a country which by reason of the great sacrifices of human life and money France has made in constructing the railway to Yunnan ought to be a zone in which French influence is paramount.

DEATH OF MR. L. A. MUSSO.

We greatly regret to announce the death of Mr. A. L. Musso, a well-known and old resident of the Colony. The deceased gentleman had been suffering from an abscess in the liver for the last three months and all day yesterday, it was apparent that the end was very near. It came at about ten o'clock last night at the Peak Hospital, where the deceased had been admitted as an inmate from the time he was attacked with the disease to which he succumbed last night.

The late Mr. A. L. Musso was one of the oldest residents of the Colony, having spent almost all his life in Hongkong. He was only about 40 years of age at the time of his death and that he should have been cut off in the prime of his manhood, will make his loss felt all the more keener among his friends and relatives. To the greater portion of his numerous friends and acquaintances, he was known as an ardent sportsman and he particularly identified himself with the various sporting events promoted by the V.R.C. and always took a prominent part in the rowing contests. On more than one occasion he brought his men off with flying colours after a hard tussle and his loss, therefore, will be felt not a little keenly among the sporting members of one of Hongkong's oldest institutions. The flag of the Club-house was half-masted to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

The funeral is taking place at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

[*Specially Translated for the Hongkong Telegraph.*]

ARMY MANŒUVRES

The Army Advisory Council suggests the holding of manœuvres in the autumn of next year. All the Divisions will meet in Peking and the Imperial Body Guard will be divided into two companies. The To Chow has been selected as the base of operations. The Prince Regent has been appointed to represent the Emperor at the manœuvres. It has been estimated that the expenses which will be incurred in connection with the manœuvres will amount to three million taels.

PEKING HANKOW RAILWAY.

It is reported in Peking that the earnings of the Peking-Hankow Railway up to the present is Taels 12,000,000.

PRINCE CHING'S RESIGNATION REFUSED.

An Edict was issued on the 21st inst. declining to accept the resignation tendered by Prince Ching, President of the Grand Council. The Edict at the same time refused to recognise the charge of incompetency regarding certain matters brought by the National Assembly, and the criticism by the latter. The eventual placement of the Grand Council by a Cabinet was, as heretofore, the sole prerogative of the Emperor.

POSTAL MATTERS.

Three members of the Ministry of Posts and Communications have cabled to the Head Office of the Imperial Postal to obtain important particulars of postal affairs in order to recover the postal administration from the Customs Authorities next year. A number of deputies will be ordered to proceed to the post-offices in the various provinces to make necessary investigations.

IN THE EUNUCHS.

The Prince Regent and the Grand Council have decided to dismiss all the eunuchs next spring as soon as the period of the national mourning expires.

CHINA'S BUDGET.

The Grand Council has held a conference on the question of the Budget. The members have decided to request Duke Tsai-tse to call at the Senate to explain the difficulties attending the question.

THE PEOPLE'S IMPATIENCE.

The Governor of Kiangsu, H.E. Ching, has memorialized the Throne requesting for the speedy establishment of the new cabinet and the appointment of a President. He stated in his memorial that in foreign countries the people raised disputes with the Government over political matters for the purpose of effecting greater improvements in the system of government.

AMNESTY TO POLITICAL OFFENDERS.

The Governor of Shantung has memorialized the Throne requesting that a general amnesty be granted political offenders. He stated that it is a pity that these men are compelled to reside abroad at a time when China badly needs strong men to take charge of the administration of Constitutional reforms.

TO INDIA IN A WEEK.

BRITISH SUPPORT FOR THE RUSSIAN SCHEME.

Inquiries in London show that there is no evidence of political hostility to the proposal outlined in this journal last week for the linking up of the Indian and Russian railways by means of an international line through Persia.

The new railway is

TO COST £21,000,000,

and the money is to be gathered in every European capital. Already the idea has awakened the keenest interest in London financial circles, and support has been promised.

M. Zvegintseff, the member of the Russian Duma who has been entrusted with the task of enlisting British support for the scheme, thus outlines the proposition:

"A group of Russians interested in financial and railway enterprises has come to the conclusion that the time has arrived to unite the lines of the European railway system with that of India, thus forming an uninterrupted thoroughfare between Western Europe and Southern Asia, and inaugurating a system which would only be comparable to the Suez Canal, Trans-Siberian, and Trans-American lines.

8 DAYS FROM LONDON.

"The idea of such a line was first started by M. de Lesseps. It is proposed to take from Baku, the most southerly station on the Russian railway system, a direct line through Persia, via Seistan, to Nushki, on the Anglo-Indian system. The main line would follow the shortest route, with branches to the Persian Gulf, and to Teheran if it is found that the direct line would not go through the Persian capital.

"Though the interests of Russia, England and Persia must be predominant, yet French, German, and Belgian interests and the interests of any other group that may find it convenient to invest will be most heartily welcomed. There is no reason whatever why the Bagdad Railway should not profitably effect a junction with the new line.

"The length of line to be built to connect the existing Russian and Indian lines is

ONLY 1,600 MILES,

and a rough survey leads to the conclusion that for the sum of £21,000,000 the line could be completed and Bombay brought within eight days of London."

Thus, when the railway is completed, the man with only three weeks' holiday—and plenty of money to spare—will be able to take a quick trip to India and back, and stay a week in the country. He will have travelled 5,700 miles in eight days, and the price of his ticket will have been £40.

THE SON OF HEAVEN.

A magnificent mausoleum is to be built to mark the resting-place of the late "Son of Heaven"—the Chinese Emperor, Kwang Hsu. The forests of the Orient were searched for the best and most durable wood, and after much competition a Manila lumber company has won what is described as the richest commercial prize of recent years in China. The preliminary contract for the material has been signed by two of the Chinese Imperial Princes, and, says the *New York Tribune*, it provides in the first place for the shipment of 50,000 feet of Philippine hard-wood. On its arrival at Peking work is to start on the mausoleum among the tombs of the Ming dynasty, near the capital. For the huge pillars of the mausoleum giant trees will be taken from the Mindanao forests. Some of them, already cut, are 60 feet high and four feet in diameter, weighing over 17 tons.

THE export of bean cake from Manchuria to Japan during the month of October last totalled 635,540 pieces, against 425,000 pieces in the corresponding month of last year. 582,000 pieces, that is, more that 92 per cent of the above total, were shipped from Newchwang.

SPORTING.

30th inst.

TOMORROW'S FIXTURES.

The following are the fixtures for tomorrow:—

LEAGUE CRICKET.

To-morrow being a blank day in the league cricket line, no event has been fixed for that day.

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

The following is the table up to date:—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Percent.
Yorks	3	3	—	—	1000
R.E.	7	4	1	2	55.55
Civil Service	4	2	2	—	5000
Remnants	6	3	2	1	5000
R.G.A.	6	2	3	1	33.33
Kowloon	7	2	1	4	28.55
Hongkong	7	2	2	3	28.55
Craigengower	5	1	1	3	20.55
H.K. Police	7	—	7	—	—

OTHER CRICKET.

CRAIGENGOWER CRICKET CLUB *vs.* A.O.C.

This match will be played to-morrow on the O.C.C. ground at 2 p.m. sharp. The following will represent the C.C.C.:—L. E. Lammert, B. H. Taylor, L. A. Rose, R. Phillips, W. H. Warrener, P. Currie, H. Rapp, F. Rapp, C. J. Higginbotham, S. B. Battliwara and R. Basu. Reserves:—A. S. Ellis, A. M. Suffiad.

K.C.C. SECOND ELEVEN *vs.* POLICE.

This friendly game will take place to-morrow on the Kowloon ground at 2 p.m. sharp.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB *vs.* UNITED SERVICES.

This two days' event will commence to-morrow at 2.45 p.m. and will be continued on Monday at 10 a.m. The game should prove of great interest and should draw a large crowd of spectators after the grand display of cricket put up on the last occasion.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

First Division.

Kowloon Cricket Club *vs.* Royal Garrison Artillery, on the Kowloon ground, at 4.30 p.m.

Royal Engineers *vs.* Naval Yard in the Military ground at 4.30 p.m.

Second Division.

87th Co., R. G. A., *vs.* B. O. C., on the Military ground, at 2.30 p.m. Referee: Sapper Best.

83rd Co., R. G. A. *vs.* 83th Co., R. G. A., on Lyemun ground at 4 p.m. Sergt. Giddy referee.

The following will represent the B.O.C. in their match against the 87th Co., R.G.A.:—White, Abbas, Stammers, Chunyut, Khan, Jex, Heigh, R. A. Carvalho, E. L. Braga, J. V. Braga and D. Baptista. Reserves: Schnepel and Cordeiro.

FIXTURE FOR MONDAY.

CRAIGENGOWER CRICKET CLUB *vs.* WATSON'S.

This friendly game of Cricket will take place on Monday afternoon at 1.45 p.m. on the C. C. Ground

Watson's team:—E. W. James H. H. Taylor, R. Phillips, J. A. Tarrant, H. S. Spurge, C. Johnson, H. Rapp, E. W. Dawson, O. S. Williams, B. Mustett and A. N. Other.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

CHILDREN'S DAY.

Children's sports will take place on the above ground at 2.30 p.m. and at the conclusion Lady Lugard will present the prizes to the successful competitors.

POLICE RECREATION CLUB.

The Police Recreation Club will have an all day's cricket match between members and later on in the afternoon a programme of sports will be gone through which is given below. At the conclusion of the sports presents from a Christmas tree for children will be distributed The Band of the 13th Rajputs under Bandmaster Cooke will also be present.

PROGRAMME.

1. Cocoanut shy (Ladies only).
2. Button sewing (do).
3. Egg and Spoon (do).
4. Boys' Race (Handicap) over 10 years.
5. Boys' Race (do) under 10 years.
6. Infant Race.
7. Girls' Race (over 10 years of age)
8. Girls' Skipping.
9. Veterans' Race.
10. Gents' Race.

COTTON CULTIVATION IN SIAM.

FORMATION OF JAPANESE JOINT STOCK COMPANY.

The promising condition of cotton cultivation in Siam has given rise in Japan to the formation of a joint stock company styled the Siam Cotton Company with a capital of about Yen 5,000,000, reports the *Japan Times*. The promoters are Baron Shibusawa, Messrs. Yasuda, Hibiya, Kakinuma and several other leading men in the Japanese spinning circles. A committee is being sent to Siam to investigate the prospects of cotton growing there. The committee will be accompanied by Mr. Fuju, medical adviser to the Siamese Court, who is interested in the industry. The committee will stay in Siam till next spring. It is said that the Siamese product can compete in quality with the Indian cotton and the climatic conditions of the country are favourable to the cultivation of the plant. Siamese cotton is imported into Japan through Shanghai and is highly appreciated by Japanese spinning concerns.

CHINESE CONSUL PROTESTS AGAINST DISCRIMINATION.

ALLEGES THAT JAPANESE AND OTHERS ARE NOT VICTIMS OF THE TREATMENT SUFFERED BY CHINESE.

Chinese Consul-General Li Wung Yew and a committee from the Chinese Six Companies made a formal visit to Angel island quarantine station recently for the purpose of protesting against indignities which they said had been perpetrated upon Chinese in the examinations by the doctors for the hookworm

Commissioner Steward and Dr. Glover explained that the Chinese received the same treatment as that accorded to immigrants of other nationalities. The committee complained that the Japanese and others were not treated in the same way as the Chinese and the Hindoos. He proposes to notify his government of what he considers to be an injurious discrimination toward members of his race.

THE DEATH SENTENCE OF "DR." CRIPPEN.

ANOTHER DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

The *Morning Leader* of the 24th ultimo contains the following account of the solemn scene enacted on the occasion of the passing of the death sentence on "Dr." Crippen:—

It was the last phase. The gloom of a dull October afternoon had made early twilight in the Court, wherein Justice, with even hand, was holding the scales. White faces looked down upon the scene from the gallery; white faces peered below. Row upon row of people—tense, eager, thrilled—watched the moving drama, and waited breathless for the snapping of the single hair that held the sword.

Lord Alverstone was finishing his summing-up. It was a carefully weighed sonorous appeal to the British jury who sat before him in various attitudes of strained attention. His final passages rang clear, like a bell; they

LEFT NO DOUBT

behind them. They were scrupulously fair, as befits the Lord Chief Justice of England; but they were damning and terrible. Could there be any doubt of that?

In the half-light of the autumn afternoon Dr. Crippen's meagre little figure seemed to be shrinking, shrinking; and though his face made no sign, he must have known.

"And now, gentlemen, consider your verdict!"

The gentlemen of the jury were shepherded out of their pen by the usher, who made oath to keep them in charge in a chamber apart, and they disappeared one by one through a side door. Dr. Crippen was

WHISKED OUT OF SIGHT,

Lord Alverstone stalked out with black cap and white gloves crushed together in his hand; and with the tension removed for a while, the Court broke out into a clatter of entr'acte conversation.

A FEELING OF AWE.

The minutes flew. Half an hour passed like a handful of seconds; and then the jury came back, walking softly on tip toe to their appointed places, as though they were fearful of disturbing something. Their faces were hard and set. Self-conscious and nervous, their eyes were cast down and they were ill at ease.

The judge came in and took his seat. He was followed by the chaplain—a tall, splendid figure of a man with silver hair that shimmered as the fairy light in the domed roof were flashed on. The Clerk of Arraigns stood up and turned to the foreman of the jury.

"Are you agreed upon your verdict, gentlemen?" he asked, and there was a sudden hush in Court.

"We are," was the reply.

"Do you find —"

Lord Alverstone held up his hand "Where is the prisoner?" he said.

The dock was empty!

"Bring Dr. Crippen up at once," ordered the judge, sternly.

There was a scuffle down below, the sound of quick, muffled voices, and Dr. Crippen was whisked up just as he had been whisked down 30 minutes before. He almost ran to the front of the dock, and sat hastily in his chair at the very moment the foreman uttered the fateful word.

"GUILTY!"

The two warders at his right and left hauled him up, with a hand upon each arm, and there he stood, blinking, but steady as a rock, whilst the chaplain fumbled nervously for the black cap—fumbled and failed to find it, so that the Lord Chief Justice must needs put it in his hand.

Then, and then only, as the tall clergyman bent to adjust the sombre emblem of death, did the murderer blench, and bow his head. At last the chord had been struck! There was one poignant moment for the miserable little man—a dreadful moment, and the blast of it struck him full. Twice he was asked if he had anything to say; and when at last he spoke it was a brave effort at the unconcern he fought to maintain to the end. The words ran together like the speech of a drunken man—"I still maintain that I am innocent!" Three times he nodded his head.

JUDGE'S TERRIBLE WORDS.

There was almost a defiant flash from behind the gold-rimmed spectacles. It seemed to say, "I will die game!"—and the frail figure, so trim in its dandy frock coat, stiffened for the shattering climax.

For once the imposing dignity of the Lord Chief Justice as judge was lost in the emotion of the Lord Chief Justice as a simple human being like the rest of us, with a heart to feel and a mind to realise the doleful tragedy of the situation. His voice broke and quavered as he said:—

"The ghastly and wicked nature of the crime I will not dwell upon. I only tell you that you must entertain no expectation or hope of escape from the consequences of your crime, and for the last time I implore you to make your peace with Almighty God."

The sentence followed, ringing like a knell through the Court. With bowed head the chaplain whispered "Amen!" and the two great warders swung the prisoner round so suddenly (for he is a mere feather of a man in such a grip) that he was out of sight in a flash, His coat-tails whirled as he went down.

THE EXECUTION.

The sentence, which was carried out in a thick fog, occupied, according to the evidence at the inquest, only sixty seconds from the time the executioner entered the cell until the death of the condemned man.

The preparations were carried out quietly in order not to disturb Crippen, as his quarters were only a few steps from the scaffold shed. He retired to rest

AGITATED AND DESPONDENT,

and when aroused had evidently spent a restless night. He looked haggard and pale, and seemed to have lost all his fortitude.

He dressed in his own clothes—those he wore at the trial—and was served with a breakfast of eggs, bread and butter and tea; but this was practically untouched.

When the executioner Ellis, and his assistant appeared at the cell door, just before nine, Crippen rose slowly from his seat and quietly submitted to the pinioning of his arms. Bareheaded and collarless, he was escorted from his cell between two warders, who assisted the condemned man on to the drop. The noose and white cap were adjusted quickly, and a moment later the bolt was drawn, and Crippen had expiated his crime. At the last, according to an agency report, his

FACE HAD LOST ALL COLOUR,

and he was on the point of collapse.

No bell was rung after the execution, as three other men in the prison lay under sentence of death.

At 9.20 the following notification was posted on the prison gate:

We, the undersigned, hereby declare that the judgment of death was this day executed on Hawley Harvey Crippen in his Majesty's Prison of Pentonville in our presence.—(Signed) F. Kynaston Mead, Under Sheriff; O. E. M. Davis, Governor; Thomas Carey, Roman Catholic Chaplain.

The surgeon's certificate of death was also made public. It was signed by Dr. J. H. Parker Wilson, surgeon of the prison.

The customary inquest was conducted by Mr. Walter Schroder, and formal evidence was given by the prison governor and doctor. The doctor stated that there was no resistance or struggle, and death was instantaneous. The jury found that the body was that of Hawley Harvey Crippen, and that the judgment of death had been duly executed.

OPIUM-SMOKING.

REFORM AND NOT SUPPRESSION ADVOCATED.

The *N.-C. Daily News*, in the course of an article on "The Evils of Anti-Opiumism," points out that reform and not the suppression of opium should take first place in the national progressive movement of the day. Our contemporary remarks that a sense of proportion would not allow the level-headed reformer to exhaust the country's reserve of energy in only one direction, and least of all in regard to what can only be termed a secondary reform. "Given the complete abolition of opium this year, next year or seven years hence, the country in the absence of other reforms bids fair to be as ill-governed as it was ten years ago, its resources equally squandered, its people as poverty-stricken and equally exposed to floods, famine and riots. A reformed bureaucracy, on the other hand, would not only seal the fate of opium smoking, but would mean in due course a prosperous China." The Shanghai journal also criticises the recent memorial to the British Government from the World Missionary Conference. "A large number of the memorialists have nothing to do with India, China or the British Empire. Not one, we venture to think, had the least sense of administrative responsibility in signing the document. They ignore the fact that the British Government is committed to the suppression of the opium trade, and only stipulates such margin of time as is consonant with the interests of many thousands who are dependent on the trade—until recently regarded as honest and legitimate. Their one concern is that opium-smoking should cease, and they do not pretend to give any thought to practical details in connection with the suppression."

THE CHINA MARKET AND JAPAN'S CARELESS MANUFACTURERS.

Mr. Toyokawa Riichi, sole Controller of the Mitsu Bishi Kaishi, states that under present circumstances America is doing her utmost to invest funds in China. It is regrettable that Japan cannot follow the example, but her poor financial condition precludes it. Some short time ago the Oriental Development Company advanced Y1,200,000 to the Hankow Water Works, borrowing the money from the Mitsu Bishi Bank and some other sources. The same Company has been asked by Chinese for small amounts several times. As, however, the Company has not yet made any satisfactory investigation into the financial standing of the Chinese concerned, the requests have been refused. The fact that America has

INVESTED LARGE AMOUNTS IN CHINA

will not fail to prove advantageous to Japan. Japan's foreign trade increases at the rate of about Y100,000,000 per year. This year, the total trade will amount to about Y900,000,000, the country's chief customers being China and India. China is the greatest customer. The fact that Kobe's share of the country's foreign trade increases with greater rapidity than Yokohama's shows that the centre of Japan's foreign trade is in and about Osaka. Such being the case, it is regrettable that the Japanese manufacturers sent to China via Kobe and Osaka are falling off in quality. This bad tendency must be discontinued at once unless the Japanese exporters wish to see their business decrease. Should China's purchasing capacity increase in consequence of the inflow of American money, Japan will be in the best position to take advantage of the fact. The Osaka business men ought to be very careful about this.

SHANGHAI FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The dismissal of the President of the Chamber of Commerce, Taotai Chow Tsin-piao, at the instance of the Board of Commerce in Peking, still further complicates a situation which was already full of difficulties. The dismissal was brought about as the result of inquiries made by the Nanchow Governor, H. E. Chen, in connexion with the financial transactions of the former Shanghai Taotai Tsai who was degraded a couple of months ago. It will be remembered that, at the time of the failure of three local Banks which were associated with Chin Yue, the Shanghai Taotai, Tsai, together with the President of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Chow, proceeded to Nanking to interview Viceroy Chang, who after a conference with them, asked for

IMPERIAL AUTHORITY,

through the Grand Council, to negotiate a loan with the foreign Banks of Shanghai, for the sum of three and a half million taels. This loan was made for the purpose of strengthening the market and restoring confidence in Chinese Bank orders, all of which threatened to be engulfed in the discredit brought upon the orders of the three insolvent Banks. Nearly one and a half millions of this loan were used for the payment of Bank orders in the hands of the foreign Banks and foreign firms, and the balance of the loan was put on deposit in Chinese registered Banks. It was in connexion with the manner of depositing this balance of two million taels that accusations were brought against the former Shanghai Taotai, Tsai, and as a result of the charges, his degradation was accomplished. The Provincial Assembly at Nanking has strongly opposed the action of Viceroy Chang in the matter, and it has

FOUND VIGOROUS SUPPORT

in Governor Chen, whose investigation of the matter has had the further effect of removing Mr. Chow from the presidency of the local Chamber of Commerce. It is understood that the recommendation of Governor Chen has been to the effect that the former Shanghai Taotai, Tsai, should be held personally responsible for the repayment of the loan of three and a half millions. This Memorial of Governor Chen has been "notified" to the Board of Finance, so that the final issue of the matter is that the Central Government of Peking has at one time approved the making of this loan on the recommendation of Viceroy Chang, and at another time has approved the recommendation of Governor Chen to the effect that ex-Taotai

TSAI SHOULD BE HELD RESPONSIBLE

for its repayment. That matters cannot remain in this position will be evident to all, and future developments will be awaited with much interest.—*Shanghai Times.*

A GANG of convicts have discovered a heap of diamonds worth £3000 at Kimberly. They were removing the hedge of a disused cemetery when they made the discovery, a remarkable feature of which is the fact that there were indications that the diamonds had been lying where they were found for years, within a yard of a public road.

A MOORISH WEDDING.

It was our good fortune (writes a correspondent in Fez) to be invited the other day to take part in wedding festivities, which in Morocco last over a week, and must be very wearing out to all, to the bride and hostess in particular. Guests arrive from all quarters, and are fed and housed at the expense of the bride's parents; feasting and music going on all day, while passers-by are welcome to come into the patio to have a peep at the bride, as she sits in state for hours every afternoon.

Before the first day proper of the wedding the bride had her hands and feet stained with henna, her hair braided, and been taken three times to the Turkish baths by her girl friends. She is closely attended for over a week by ten professional bridesmaids women of all ages, and of no great repute, whose chief duties are to dress and undress her, have the care of the many jewels (pearls and emeralds) worn on this occasion, and to see that no ceremony is omitted. They are paid by the "tips" which are given every day by the bride's mother and her guests.

THE BRIDE.

On the first day the bride, dressed in bright brocade, her face all covered up with rich scarves, was led into the patio or court, and hoisted into a movable pulpit, where she sat, while the present.—dress lengths of brocade, satin, velvet, etc, scarves, slippers, belts and jewels—were shown to the crowd gathered. As the name of the donor was called she or a representative went forward with a small sum of money to the leading bridesmaid. When all had been shown, at the instigation of his mother the bride's little brother with some dollars took his sister, as it were, out of "pawn." She was helped down, uncovered, and turned round several times so that all could see her. Then she disappeared from view, and the feasting began and was kept up for hours.

The patio and walks were densely packed with women, the guests being distinguishable from the

CURIOUS PASSERS BY

by their uncovered faces. All were dressed in gayest kaftans and head dresses, some wearing very fine jewels. Women played and sang, beating tomtoms, tambourines, and other instruments.

The following day the bridegroom (a cousin of the bride) entertained his male friends. He also sent, accompanied by music, his presents to his bride—candles, sugar, dried fruits, wood, etc.—and the next day at dawn the bride was escorted to her husband's house, in this case to another room of the house.

For a week all is rejoicing and festivity. The bride is dressed in her grandest dresses, with a load of jewels, crown, necklaces, fringes of pearls hanging from the temples, stole and breastplate reaching to the feet all of pearls and emeralds, stitched thickly together—a great weight. The poor things complain of aching head and shoulders while wearing this rich load, and many have been found in a faint from the heat and exhaustion. The bride is perched up high on cushions, her maids arrange heavy embroidered veils around her in an approved style, and there she sits for hours every afternoon, like a richly dressed idol, with eyes and lips closed, not even daring to lift a hand to whisk off a fly, should one alight on her face.

"THE BRIDEGROOM COMETH"

On the fifth afternoon we were invited again to see another ceremony—the untraiding of the bride's hair and the donning of the matrons head-dress. She was led into the room with her face covered and sat down with her back to the company, while four bridesmaids undid the plaits, which were interwoven with black wool. One braid was left for the husband to unravel. With a peculiar cry (a sort of jodel) the bridesmaids went out to fetch him, a fine voile "haik" or scarf having been taken to him beforehand by a slave. Soon there was a stir and the cry "Behold! the bridegroom cometh!" and all faces were at once covered—old hags and young belles alike—and the young man passed through, his face half-veiled with his scarf. He was seated and given the braid and in silence he untwisted it—all the time (unless for our own and the bridesmaid) every face was hidden. When the bridegroom left, relief was felt, and laughing and talking began, while the married woman's head-dress was arranged on the bride. Fifteen different things were tied on her head, silk handkerchiefs, scarves, the "Tabah," a crown and all the pearls worn before, and a rich red silk square woven with gold.

When all was ready, the bride was turned round, the "ten virgins" sang, and the mother-in-law, followed by one of two relatives, went forward and kissed her (her mother congratulated her later on in her room.) Once again the bride was helped to her lofty seat, where she remained for a quarter of an hour, when she went to her room, her husband joining her later on.

QUICK CHANGE.

There are practically all the ceremonies, unless those of the last day, when the bride has to appear seven times, each time differently dressed. Right glad she must be when all the fuss is over and she can return to her quiet every day life.

What time is spent over all festivities in Morocco, how swiftly quickly past, and it is sunset before one is aware. Time is certainly no object here in this city of no motors nor trains—for the women life is just to dream, dream, all day long—and often very picturesque they look as they recline in their bright-coloured garments, on cushions equally bright, while slaves wait on them anticipating their every wish. I have seen a slave hold the saucer while her mistress drank her tea.

Moorish women seem happy enough in their surroundings, which to us would be monotonous and dull, and they are wise to be so, for the better class woman seldom leaves her home unless to go to some festivity.—*Tetuan Country Journal.*

JAPANESE ENTERPRISE IN BRAZIL.

The report on the trade of Brazil for the year 1909 by Grant Watson, Secretary of his British Majesty's Legation at Rio Janeiro, notes that a new development is the sale to a Japanese group of the Fazenda (plantation) of Ipitangos in the State of Rio Janeiro. A contract was signed with N. L. Yamagate, the representative of a Japanese company, and work was commenced in November 1909, under the direction of Japanese agriculturists who are making experiments in the cultivation of various crops on the coast about 14 leagues from the Federal capital. The property is situated on the Cabo Frio branch of the Leopoldina Railway, and is suited for growing the usual cereals, ordinary potatoes, maize, beans, vegetables, and rice, the last to a limited extent, but the Japanese propose in addition to turn their attention to camphor and vanilla, the growing of ordinary and cabinet woods, viticulture and the salt industry. They further propose to develop the shore fisheries and sell their catches in the market of the capital of the State or the Federal district.

LONDON'S youngest newspaper, the *Evening Times*, another Tariff Reform organ, began life on 31st Oct.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE English Mail of the 26th November was delivered in London on 26th inst.

A FINE of three dollars was imposed on a Chinaman this morning for firing crackers without permission.

DURING the week ending 24th December, one case of small-pox (imported) was reported. The patient is a Chinese.

TWENTY-ONE men appeared at the Magistracy on Wednesday on a charge of gambling. A fine of $5 was imposed in each instance.

A JUNK master was fined $5 or seven days at the Police Court on Thursday for not exhibiting the regulation lights at Aberdeen harbour.

THERE was only one sitting at the Magistracy on Wednesday owing to Mr. E. R. Hallifax's absence on holiday. Mr. Hallifax is at present at Taipo.

THE station-master's house where Tolstoi died will be vacated by the railway authorities and turned into a local museum in memory of the great Russian thinker.

FOUR men were charged at the Magistracy on Wednesday with highway robbery at Yaumati, where they stole 28 pieces of clothing valued at $72 on the 26th inst. Case remanded.

REGARDING possible separation of Church and State in Portugal, the Minister of Justice says that he sees no difficulty in this and considers that the separation will fortify both Church and State.

A BRILLIANT meteor 15 miles from the earth, startled residents of Johannesburg on October 3. Its light equalled in brilliancy that of a naval searchlight, and astronomical observers were nearly blinded.

THE price of the Japanese foreign loans is rising in consequence of a statement that the amortisation of the loans taken up for the tobacco monopoly will be carried through more quickly than originally intended.

WORK is being commenced on the Switzwo Waterworks, South China, by a British firm in Hongkong. The intake is to be about six miles distant and the pipe line will be carried along the Chow-chow-fu Railway.

THE mysterious voyage of the deposed Shah of Persia from his place of exile in Russia to Western Europe was, it is now reported due to his infatuation for a popular dancer, whom he wished to marry. His proposal was, however, declined.

A NORTHERN contemporary states that the recent cold weather is reported to be the most severe that Manchuria has been visited with for many years, as the temperature was as low as 14 degrees below zero, with a strong biting North wind.

WE are informed, by the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company Limited, that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending 15th inst. amounted to 23,837.81 tons and the sales during the period, to 29,598.16 tons.

It is the declared intention of the Java Government to levy shortly a tax of 25 guilders on every alien who arrives there, sundry burdensome formalities being added. The *Java Bode* hears that the Government has agreed with the leading steam navigation companies that their passengers should be exempted.

A MOVEMENT has been started with the object of securing special recognition for ostrich feathers by making the plumes, with the approval of the King and Queen of England, the prevailing fashion at the Coronation. It is suggested that the Queen should be requested to accept an ostrich fan as an expression of loyalty from the Cape.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 15th December, 1910:—

	Library	Museum
Non-Chinese	373	249
Chinese	245	3,089
Total	618	3,338

THE prices of the shares in all Indian and Ceylon tea companies are stiffening, owing to the shortness of the supply. The Secretary of the China Tea Association writes that it is a matter of congratulation that there is a plentiful supply of good, wholesome China tea available to save the situation and to prevent the consumer being placed at the mercy of the wholesale dealer.

A LIGHTER laden with 7,000 cases of benzine for the firm of Captain Syme and Co. at Sourabaya was burned a few days ago. How the fire broke out is a mystery, as every precaution had been taken. The Europeans and natives on board saved themselves by swimming, luckily the benzine did not explode. The cargo was valued at over 18,000 guilders and was insured.

GENERAL Biron Nakamura, Director of the Japanese Government Steel Foundry, has entered into a contract with the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works for 100,000 tons of pig iron annually. The contract is regarded by the Japanese as a very important one inasmuch as the foundry, which supplies Japan's naval and military needs, is wholly dependent upon China for raw material.

FURTHER gigantic customs frauds have been unearthed by the Government in the New York customs house. The frauds were perpetrated in the undervaluation of English woollen goods imported into the United States. It is estimated by the officials who have uncovered the fraud that the total losses to the United States Treasury exceed those growing out of the notorious sugar trust scandal unearthed some time ago.

AN agreement signed in London with British, French, German and American financial groups provides for the co-operation and participation in regard to the Chinese loan. Moreover, this agreement provides not only for the 5 per cent equal participation, but for currency reform and future international financial operations in China. China does not regard with favour an American Financial Advisor.

WHILST sympathy cannot be withheld from the captain of the ill-fated cruiser *Bedford*, it must be admitted that the Court-martial which tried him did not inflict a very severe sentence. Of course the career of Captain Fitzherbert in the Royal Navy has received a check but that there was negligence, and negligence which resulted in not only the loss of a valuable cruiser, but in the infinitely greater loss of the lives of several of our brave bluejackets—a loss which cannot be appraised by a mere monetary standard—cannot be denied. It is doubtful whether the quotation from the obsolete China Sea sailing directions, 1854, helped his case much.—*L. & C. Express.*

THE German Mail of the 30th November was delivered in London on 28th inst.

ANNOUNCEMENTS appear in the current issue of the *Government Gazette* re the sale of Crown Land by public auction.

MR. E. Newhouse joined the Hongkong Volunteer Corps on the 16th December, and was posted to No. 3 Company.

THE Philippines Bureau of Agriculture has commenced a determined fight along the railroad line against rinderpest.

CAPTAIN W. H. Scott, of No. 4 Company, H.K.V.C., is granted leave of absence for a month with effect from the 27th December.

TENDERS are invited by the Government for watering the streets and for the supply of head stones for use in Government cemeteries.

THE late Danish Minister of Justice Alberti has been sentenced by the Copenhagen Court to eight years' hard labour for embezzlements amounting to fifteen million crowns.

HIS Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinance:—Ordinance No. 14 of 1910, entitled—An Ordinance to amend the Law of Copyright.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to approve that 2nd Lieut. A. F. Churchill, Ceylon Light Infantry, be attached to the Infantry Company of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, with effect from this month.

THE Germans are negotiating for the extension of the Kaifeng railway to Tsingtao via Kaomi, a scheme which involves an alteration in the long-discussed extension to Kaichow. The scheme provides for the Chinese construction of the proposed line.

A SEAMAN of the s.s. *Tean* was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy last Saturday with the larceny of 18 pesos, the property of five Filipinos. The money was stolen from a trunk on board the steamer between Manila and Hongkong. The case was remanded.

MR. Chung Fu, who for a long time past conducted a European restaurant in Ice House Street, has removed to more commodious premises at 43 Des Voeux Road Central. The place has been specially fitted up to suit the business and is now open at all hours of the day.

IT has been decided that a narrative of the German Crown Prince's visit to Asia shall be published soon after his return to Europe, and Dr. George Wegener has been appointed to accompany His Imperial and Royal Highness throughout his travels, in order to collect material.

MR. H. Goffe, who entered the British Consular service in 1880, and during recent years has been stationed at Wuhu and Nanking, is announced to succeed Mr. E. H. Fraser, C.M.G., as Consul-General at Hankow, who will probably take Sir Pelham Warren's place at Shanghai.

THE Yokohama Office of the O. P. R. Co is in receipt of a wireless message from the R.M.S. *Manchuria*, which left Vancouver on the 10th instant, reporting all well and that the Commander expects to reach Yokohama at 6.00 p.m. on the 17th idem. At the time the message was despatched the steamer was 1,175 miles distant from Japan.

SEROT Wills arrested two Chinamen, both employees of the s.s. *Sui An*, last Friday for conducting a San Fin lottery. Over two hundred tickets were found in their possession. The men appeared before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Police Court this morning. Mr. Davidson appeared for the second defendant. Case remanded.

REPORTS from the Northern say that a new kind of silk has been produced this year in Kirin Province from a worm, very much like the wild silk-worm, which feeds on the leaves of a kind of willow tree. The silk obtained from this new source is said to be of very fine texture and suitable for the covers of balloons and aeroplanes. The same willow thrives in Chosen. The Chinese call them "Kaotzuliu."

A PLEASANT relaxation is being provided at Government House on Fridays in December and January at 4.30 p.m. in the form of an "At Home" given by Her Excellency Lady Lugard, at which "Musical Pictures" are to be the principal feature. At yesterday afternoon's function, the Band of S.M.S. *Scharnhorst*, now in port, discoursed pleasant music in a brilliant style, their masterly interpretation of classical pieces being greatly admired.

THE Standard Oil Company has strengthened its grip upon the German market by purchasing the properties of the Deutsche Benzine und Oelwerke Corporations, organised a few years ago for the specific purpose of fighting the Standard Trust. The German proprietors stated at a liquidation meeting recently that they were forced to sell to the Trust after negotiations with the Shell Transport Company of London and the Royal Netherlands Petroleum Company had failed.

THE naturalization of twelve Chinese as Japanese subjects is gazetted in the Japanese *Official Gazette*. These Chinese were attached to the Japanese Army in Manchuria during the Russo-Japanese war, and rendered valuable services in connection with the operations. They have now applied to the Japanese Government for naturalisation as Japanese subjects, and the applications have been granted in recognition of the valuable service rendered by them to the troops in the circumstances mentioned.

THE *N. C. D. News* states that on the 15th inst. it was reported to the police that Miss Brodhurst, who is well known locally as a qualified nurse, had been missing since the evening of Tuesday, the 13th. She had been spending the afternoon with some friends in the Bonza Road and left their house at 9 p.m. to return to her own home in Yaudtsimpoo, and from that moment she has not been heard of. At her home it was supposed, when she did not return, that she was staying with her friends, and her absence did not cause any anxiety until on the morning in question. At present her friends have not the least clue to this strange disappearance.

SIXTEEN battleships of the United States fleet arrived in the English Channel, the fleet split up, the second and fourth divisions, under the command of Rear-Admiral C. E. Vreeland (on the *Louisiana*) and Captain T. B. Howard (on the *Georgia*), proceeding to Cherbourg and Brest respectively. The first division, under Rear-Admiral Schroeder, the Commander-in-Chief, went to Torbay, and the third division, under Rear-Admiral Joseph Murdock, on the *Minnesota*, has arrived at Gravesend. The famous world cruise of the American fleet a few years ago will be recalled by this visit. The object of the cruise, like that of the former, is to educate officers and men not only in the use of naval weapons, but in the handling of the fleet at sea.

GUNNER T. G. Turnbull, J. P. MacGillivray, H. Wilkinson and A. E. Wright of the H.K.V.C., are permitted to resign on leaving the Colony.

A JAPANESE employed on the s.s. *Inaba Maru* was fined $10 at the Police Court on Friday for assaulting a coolie at the Taikoo Docks yesterday.

A CHINAMAN was charged at the Magistracy on Friday with being in unlawful possession of four sovereigns and a $5 note. His Worship sentenced the defendant to three months' hard labour.

THE two Chinese who were remanded from on Tuesday for snatching were discharged at the Magistracy on Friday. One of the defendants was arrested for the same offence immediately after acquittal.

A CHINAMAN was awarded six weeks' "hard" and four hours' stocks on Thursday for the larceny of 14 fathoms of 3½ inch rope from the s.s. *Yuen Sang*, the property of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co., Ltd.

A NARRATIVE of the field day operations of the H.K.V.C., which took place on the 26th inst. at Taipo, will be read, followed by a discussion, at the Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, 4th January, 1911.

DUE to a mistaken idea among Russians as to the object of American interests in China, Russia views America's work there with alarm. The feeling in both Japan and Russia is that the Anglo-Japanese alliance will not be renewed in 1915.

MR. Birrell from his sick bed dictated a brief speech for his constituents to a newspaper representative in the recent political struggle. He is also reported by the *Morning Leader* to have twisted his knee in evading the attacks of suffragettes.

ACCORDING to a Lisbon telegram, the naval committee of the Republican Government advocates the construction or purchase of 3 battleships (19,000 tons each), 3 cruisers (3,000 tons each), 12 torpedo boat destroyers (890 tons each), and 6 submarine torpedo-boats.

OWEN Moran, the twenty-six year old boxer from Birmingham, who figured some time ago in America when his opponent died in the ring, has scored a victory again at the world-famous "Batiling" Nelson of Copenhagen, light-weight champion of the world. The decision was awarded in Moran's favour in the eleventh round.

FIFTEEN men were arrested by Sergt. Baker shortly after ten o'clock on Wednesday at No. 20 Nullah Lane in a gambling raid. The men appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy this morning. Evidence was called and his Worship ordered the first and second defendants to pay a fine of $50 each and the remainder $1 apiece.

THE king among the more than 2,000 birds which were on view at the London Cage Bird Association's annual show, which opened at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, was a handsome specimen of the greater bird of Paradise in full plumage. It belongs to Mr. R. Pauwels, a famous Belgian amateur collector, and is worth £1,500.

A NATIVE appeared at the Police Court on Friday on a charge of behaving in a disorderly manner and breaking crockery in a brothel at West Point last night. Mr. J. R. Wood ordered the defendant to pay $33 compensation to the complainant and was bound over in the sum of $100 to keep the peace for six months and a further sum of $100 for another six months.

OWING to scarcity in the supply of tea, prices are advancing in England. In consequence, a secretary of the China Tea Merchants' Association, has written to point out that there is plenty of good and wholesome tea in stock in China, and that orders would be promptly filled. He points this out in the interest of the consumers, that are now in the hands of the dealers who are securing excessive profits.

MAJOR J. B. G. Tulloch, King's Own Light Infantry, has been appointed general staff officer of the second grade at Hongkong on the staff of the South China Command. Major Tulloch has a good record of service since he joined the Army in October, 1892. He served in the North-West Frontier Expedition, 1897-98, with the Tirah Expeditionary Force (medal with clasp), and as a mounted infantry officer did good service in the Transvaal during the operations of 1901-02 (Queen's medal with three clasps).

THE movement towards the abolition of the queue in China is not proceeding altogether smoothly. The *Ting-ko Jih-pao*, a Chinese paper in Peking, which is in favour of the reform, recently described queues as pigtails. Censorship, placing the most literal construction on the word, prosecuted the journal for libelling the Chinese nation. We now learn from a Peking despatch to the *Mainichi* that the editor of the offending journal has been fined $10 ostensibly on another charge, and the ruffled feelings of the Censor smoothed down.

MRS. Lockwood Kipling, whose death is announced, was a daughter of the late Rev. G.B. Macdonald, a Wesleyan Minister, and sister of the Rev. F. W. Macdonald, the well known ex-President of the Wesleyan Conference. The family had artistic connection and all the daughters married artists, one becoming Lady Burne Jones, another Lady Poynter and the third the wife of Mr. Lockwood Kipling, C.I.E., Architectural Sculptor at the Bombay School of Art and afterwards Principal of the Mayo School of Art, Lahore. It was while Mrs. Kipling was living in Bombay that her famous son was born, in 1865.

A CAMPAIGN is to be commenced against Filipinos and others who stand sponsor for the so-called child en of Chinese merchants residing in the Philippines. It has been the custom of certain Filipinos to appear before the customs authorities and claim to be parents of returning Chinese children. Under the immigration law the legitimate minor children of Chinese merchants residing in Manila are entitled to admission providing they are of an age that makes the care of the father necessary. Advantage has been frequently taken to bring in Chinese youths who are procured in China and for whom spurious mothers are provided in Manila.

A STATEMENT of the office funds of the Crown Agents for the Colonies for 1909 has been issued, showing that the receipts for the year were £78,202-17-7 including a balance of £4,607-12-10 from the previous year. The chief items include £24,487-16-5 from departmental charges on stores bought for the Colonies, £14,059-11-8 from charges for inspection of engineering, and £12,500 from half per cent. on issue of loans. There is a balance in hand at the end of the year of £834-12-7, the principal items of expenditure being £19,772-11-8 for salaries, £8,859-11-8 for travelling expenses of engineering staff, and £6,034-15-1 for commission to brokers on loan subscription.

COMMERCIAL.

20th December, 1 p.m.

The following quotations for rubber shares by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.:—

Allagars	5/-
Anglo-Javas	Tls. 7
Anglo-Malays	24/-
Balgowhies	$10½
Bertams	6/6
Carey Uniteds	17/6 prem.
Castlefields	119/-
Changkat Serdangs	$8½
Cheras (part paid)	$8 prem.
Do. (fully paid)	$18
Damansaras	152/6
Eastern Internationals	13/- prem.
Glenealys	$2.00
Highlands and Lowlands	107/6
Indragiris	$13½
Kamunings	5/- prem.
Kuala Lumpors	165/-
Ledburys	65/-
Linggis	7 3
London Asiatics	13/-
London Ventures	5/-
Merlimaus	5/-
Pajams	$..0
Pegohs	$32
Rubber Trusts	17/- prem.
Sandycrofts	$26
Sapongs	27/-
Seafields	140/-
Shelfords	73/9
Singapore & Johores	$13
Sungei Chohs	91/6
Sungei Kapars	14/-
Tangkahs	50/-
Toerangis	par
United Serdangs	112,6
United Singapores	$1½
United Sumatras	8/3
United Langkats	92/-
Duffs	13/-
Tronohs	37/-
Para Rubber	5/11 per lb.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	1/10
Do. demand	1/10 1/16
Do. 4 months' sight	1/10 1/16
France—Bank T.T.	2.32
America—Bank T.T.	44½
Germany—Bank T.T.	1.71½
India T.T.	106
Do. demand	106½
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74½
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. $100	78
Japan—Bank T.T	90
Java—Bank T.T.	111½

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C	1/10 7/16
4 months' sight L/C	1/10 9/16
30 days' sight San F'co & New York	48½
4 months' sight do.	46½
10 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	1/10 11/16
4 months' sight France	2.61
4 months' sight "	2.38½
4 months' sight Germany	1.92
Bar Silver	45 1/16
Bank of England rate	4½
Sovereign	1.6.8

CAMBRIDGE has lost a brilliant scholar and vegetarianism a consistent champion by the death, at the age of eighty five, of the Rev. J. E. B. Mayor, Professor of Latin at the University named.

A EUROPEAN was charged at the Magistracy on Wednesday before Mr. J. R. Wood with refusing to pay his ricksha fare and behaving in a disorderly manner while drunk. His Worship ordered defendant to pay a fine of $5 and $1.30 compensation to the complainant.

THE Hon. Neil Primrose, son of the Earl of Rosebery, who was elected as a Liberal for North Cambridgeshire, stated in reply to a question during his candidature, that he was not a Home Ruler, and would never vote for anything which would give the Irish full management of their own affairs.

REPORTS from the Northern to the effect that the autumn set in exceptionally warm this year in the Kirin vicinity, but since the middle of November there have been two or three falls of snow with a sudden access of cold. The Sungari River began to freeze and is now nearly quite covered with ice. Steamboat traffic is altogether suspended, and from about the middle of next month the ice will bear both men or horses.

THE precedence of the British flag has been determined by a bye law of the Winnipeg City Council, which provides that a British national flag unfurled of not less than 4½ by 9ft. must be carried at the head of every procession or parade. If any flags of other nations are displayed they shall be unfurled under or behind the British national flag; and for every flag of any other nation so unfurled or displayed at least two British national flags of the same sizes and dimensions shall be carried.

IN Holland there is a strong feeling in favour of acquiring the Portuguese section of the island of Timor, in the Moluccas. Portugal and Holland share the island, but the power of the Government is so weak in the Portuguese portion that trouble continually arises on the frontier among the savage tribes. Latest Java papers to hand give particulars of savages under Portuguese rule raiding Dutch territory for head-hunting purposes. The raiders carried off about a hundred heads after laying the country waste.

AT the meeting of the British North Borneo Company Sir West Ridgeway, who presided, said they had filled the vacancy on the Board by a distinguished statesman, whose reply was expected at the end of the year. Owing to the insufficiency of natives it had been decided to send Mr. Riddell to China to establish a labour recruiting agency. Mr. Riddell had held a similar position in the Transvaal. Every inducement would be offered to the Chinese and others to bring their families and become permanent residents.

THE *Times* says it is understood that the project of the visit to India originated with the King. Lord Hardinge, who was consulted, warmly approved. There is reason to believe that the subject is already being discussed between Whitehall and the Government of India. The first idea was a series of Provincial Durbars, the King receiving the Chiefs according to geographical grouping, but it was considered that this could not impress the imagination of the Empire as a whole in the same degree as one vast assembly, or bring together the more important Chiefs of the protected states or the rulers of territories beyond the actual borders under British influence.

RUBBER ESTATE RETURNS.

	Oct.	Nov.	Jan—Nov.
Allagar	8,515	3,850	31,877
Alor Pongsu	2,961		15,118
Alor Gajah	—	370	1,071
Alma	1,200	1,100	7,350
Anglo Malay	61,359		515,477
Ayer Kuning	400		2,586
Ayer Molek	2,093		18,838
Ayer Panas	1,265	2,100	7,705
Balgownie	8,431	9,959	91,817
Batok Rabit	1,728		5,563
Banteng	4,820		24,127
Batu Caves	15,572		119,642
Batu Tiga		11,253	75,122
Bernam	1,100	1,500	7,600
Bertam			83,893
Bikam	3,335		20,101
Brich	1,718		7,610
Bukit Kajang	5,664	7,833	48,291
Bukit Rajah			308,965
Bukit Lintang	4,750	6,100	40,810
Bukit Timah	1,357	1,246	8,574
Bukit K. B.	691		2,595
Bukit Chelaka	4,000		4,000
Carey United	10,250	10,250	107,050
Castlefield			31,168
Changkat Serdang	2,955		29,544
Changkat Salak	2,374	1,929	11,391
Cheng	975	1,100	3,945
Cicely	15,326	15,378	124,725
Consolidated Malay			189,920
Caledonia	23,648		202,848
Chumor			2,174
Chersonese	2,312	3,612	16,554
Chota	500	1,420	2,500
Damansara			258,100
Dominion	470	915	1,355
Edinburgh	8,000		61,950
Federated (Selang.)			91,348
F.M.S. Rubber	34,670	35,950	414,482
Gedong			117,100
Glenealy	2,074	7,132	19,797
Glenshiel	5,317	6,046	40,856
Golden Hope	8,577		60,809
Golconda			104,426
Gula Kalumpong	12,000		32,800
Hal Ket	617		3,130
Harpenden	12,512	11,203	81,645
Haytor	608	154	2,318
Heawood	1,394		6,561
High & Lowlands	48,253	49,477	459,573
Inch Kenneth	16,269	17,447	146,201
Indragiri	783		4,663
Jimah	410		550
Jugra			60,583
Jebong	23,850		186,250
Kapar Para			97,816
Kamuning	9,300	10,560	147,972
Kempsey			27,134
Kepong	5,250		31,659
Klebang	559	413	1,436
Kota Tinggi	500		4,098
Kuala Klang			16,592
Kuran	3,007		13,765
Krian Rub. Est.	4,100		29,554
Kuala Lumpur	54,520		455,756
Kuala Selangor	7,000		7,000
Labu	20,100	20,128	187,288
Lanadron	28,425	19,656	339,918
Ledbury	10,883	12,370	121,761
Linggi	82,000	82,000	751,500
London Asiatic	20,777		233,565
Malaka Pinda	512		1,394
Malacca Plant	35,000		255,000
Mandal Tekong	720	937	2,361
Merton	2,434	2,335	16,741
New Serendah	731		2,354
New Singapore	80	120	420
North Hammock			41,018
Nova Scotia			83,405
Padang Jawa	920		920
Pajam	3,000	4,410	29,720
Pantai	—	389	1,391
Pataling	30,620		265,541
Pegoh	5,571	6,009	47,000
Pengkalen Durian	985	1,405	5,243
Perak Plant			98,688
Port Dickson	1,150	1,653	8,131
Radella	1,134	1,712	11,415
Rembia	1,415	1,658	9,931
Ribu Rubber	7,017		54,853
Rubana	21,250		131,779
Rafanol	2,500	2,750	16,854
Rber Growers Assn.	3,977		35,230
Sungei Kelo	172	262	1,165
Sengat	9,200	9,017	72,778
Selaba	9,000		58,108
Sungei Choh	4,550		41,047
Sungei Kapar			120,256
Sandycroft	10,469	10,135	87,706
Seafield			135,504
Selangor			237,799
Seremban	24,287		315,561
Sembawang	838	941	3,857
Senawang	8,168	9,863	65,143
Shelford	10,000	11,000	50,301
S'pore & Johore	14,421	15,641	116,007
Singapore Para	5,250	4,250	53,825
Straits Rubber	44,150		240,030
Sungei Salak	5,083		16,640
Sungei Way	10,118		47,969
Sungkai Chumor	1,889		6,868
Seaport	870		2,616
Tambalak	970		4,185
Tanjong Malim	800	1,700	5,950
Telok Anson	1,050		6,789
Tall Ayer	14,483		103,319
Trafalgar	318		2,562
Tremelbye			33,863
Taiping	500		2,452
Ulu Paddan	530	574	2,885
United Singapore	2,228	2,169	15,247
United Sumatra		5,200	41,136
Vallambrosa			192,400

[All totals are calculated for the calendar year instead of the financial year, which differs with many companies.—*Singapore Free Press.*]

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT: RESERVE.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT: AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	$125	$125	£1,500,000 $15,000,000 $250,000	$2,039,390	£2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ ex 2/4 = $12.45	5 %	920 sales £86½
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	£4,000 $1,000,000	$10,558	$2 (London 3/6) for 1909	...	$70 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	$250	$50	$1,000,000 $168,696 $90,181	none	$15 for 1909	8½ %	$185 sales
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	£600,000 Tls. 221,500 Tls. 368,644 Tls. 137,308	Tls. 205,719	Final div. of 7½ % for '09 making 15 % in all	5 %	Tls. 140 sales
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	$250	$100	£4,000 £129,448 £105,249 $7,319,985	$287,984	Final of $20 per share, making in all $50 per share for 1908 and an interim dividend of $30 per share for 1909	%	827½
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	$100	$60	$1,000,000 $204,405 $199,264	$7[illegible],637	$12 for year ending 31.12.08 and interim of $3 on account of 1909	9½ %	$190
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	$100	$20	$1,000,000 $550,340 $51,168	$4[illegible],406	$6 and bonus $2 for 1908	7 %	$118 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	$250	$50	$1,460,000 $81,153	$436,118	$27 for 1908	8 %	$162½ buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	$25	$25	$57,743	Dr. $3,777	5% for 1906	...	$8 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	$50	$50	$230,000 $100,189	Nil.	2½ for year ending 30.6.1908	...	$20 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ld	80,000	$15	$15	$250,000 $617,500 $78,765 $15,491	$20,766	Dividend of $1½ for 30.6.10	8½ %	$30 sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld. (Preferred) Do. Do. (Deferred)	60,000 60,000	£5	£5	£138,100	£15,162	3% = /- on Preferred shares only for 1910	...	$56 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	£720,000 £100,000	£[illegible],994	Final div. of 2/6 per sh. (coup. 14) making in all 4/6 per sh. for '09 & an int. div. of 1s. per sh. on ac. for '10	5 %	81/- sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000 10,000	$10 $10	$10 $5	$71,850 $62,081	$1,159	A dividend of 7 % A bonus of 5 % for yr. ending 30.4. 1910	5 % 6 %	$23 $12½
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	$100	$100	$520,000 $83,120	Dr. $8,090	$5 for half year ending 30.6.1910	6 %	$124 sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	$100	$100	none	Dr. $135,893	$3 for 1897	...	$12 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ld.	1,000,000	£1	£0. 1	£215,000 £12,289	£1,435	Final div. of 1/6 for the year 1910 making 15 % (coupon No. 15)	9 %	Tls. 15
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Ps. 10	Ps. 10	none	none	First year	...	Ps. 10
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000 50,000	£1 £1	18/10 £1	£4 1	none none	$1 per share 13th dividend Final of Gold $0.65 for 1909 in all G $1.15	5 %	$1 3/6
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd	500,000	G $10	G $10	none	none			
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	$25	$25	$85,275	Dr. $8,460	$1.75 for year ending 31.12.05	...	$5
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ld.	60,000	$550	$50	$550,000 $81,993 $40,000 $88,124	$264,847	$2½ for half year ended 30.6.10	4½ %	$52½ buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ld.	50,000	$50	$50	$22[illegible],000	$1[illegible]	3% for half year ended 30.6.10	...	$53
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ld.	Tls. 55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. [illegible]	Final of Tls. 3½ making Tls. 6 in all for year 30.4.1910	8 %	Tls. 68
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 607,257 Tls. [illegible]	9,222	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	7 %	Tls. 95
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ld.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 35,000	Tls. 4,316	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.[illegible]	5½ %	Tls. 97 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	$15	$15	$2,000	$24,0[illegible]	8% for 1911	8 %	$12½ sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000 8,000	$50 $50	$50 $25	[illegible]	$1,[illegible]	$3 on old shares $1.50 on new shares for half year ending 30.6.10	6 %	$59 $65 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ld.	50,000	$100	$100	$10,000 $250,000	[illegible]	Interim of $3½ for 1910	7 %	$93½ sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	$10	$10	$26,945	[illegible]	45 cents for 1909	6 %	$6½ buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	$50	$50	25,856 none	$8[illegible]9	$2½ for 1909	8 %	$13½
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,525,045 Tls. 30,000	Tls. 63,969	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	6½ %	Tls. 100
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	$50	$50	none	[illegible],95[illegible]	Interim of $1.80 for 1910	8½ %	$39 buyers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 250,000 Tls. 40,098	Tls. 10,991	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.10.09	8½ %	Tls. 85
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	$10	$10	$2[illegible],000	$9,551	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	...	$4½ buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ld.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	[illegible]	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 7½ for year ending 30.9.09	10 %	Tls. 46
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 4,819	Tls. 6 for 1909	10 %	Tls. 48½
Sey Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 32,271	Tls. 31,173	Tls. 35 for 1909	17 %	Tls. 245
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£1,500	£[illegible]	15 % per share for 1909	...	$8 sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	$12	$12	$40,000	Nil	60 cents for 1909	6½ %	$9 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited Do. Do. Special shares	50,000 50,000	$5 $1	$5 $1	none	50,242	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	...	95 cents buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ld.	125,000	$10	$10	$100,000	2,602	80 cents for 1909	10 %	$7 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	$7½	$6	$1,000,000 $1,000	$1,[illegible]70	$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	7 %	$17½
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400 000	$10	$10	$13,000	$1,270	Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910	10 %	$3 buyers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12000	$10	$10	$5,000	$670	14 per cent. viz. $1.40 for 1909	12 %	$12 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	$10	$10	none	$12,798	A dividend of $1.20 per share and a bonus of 10 cents per sh. for year end. 28.2.10	6 %	$20
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	$25	$25	$150,000	$12,662	Interim of $1 per share for 1910	...	$120 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ld.	60,000	$10	$10	$40,000	$9,[illegible]16	Interim of $1 per share for 1910	...	$18 sellers
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	G. $10	G. $10	Tls. 547,500 Tls. 68,924	Tls. 1[illegible],682	3rd Interim dividend of Tls. 15 making in all Tls. 37½ for 1910	5 %	Tls. 100
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	$10	$10	$20,000	$3,014	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on $1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.10	5½ % 5 %	$13 sellers $14 sellers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	$10	$1	none	Pr. 18,640	None	...	$8
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	$10	$10					
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 21,820 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 5,150	No dividend this year	2 %	Tls. 105
Société des Pulpes et Papeteries du Tonkin	13,200 Benefit shares 2,200	50 Haiphong Nominal	35 Haiphong Currency	none none	none none	First year None	... ...	$36 sellers $500 Hongkong currency
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	$25	$25	none	Dr. $21,096	None	8 %	$25
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	$25	$5	none	$127,86	10 % for year ending 31st May 1910	8 %	$5½ buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	$10	$10	$11,956	none	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 %	$6½ sales & b.
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	$10	$5	$46,000	$142	15 % per ordinary sh. for year ended 31.5.10	5 %	$12½ sellers
Watkins Limited	10,000	$10	$10	none	$1,041	35 cents for 1909	5 %	$3 sellers
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000		10	$300,000 $1,000	$1,613	3 % for 1909	...	$6
Weilmann, Limited	3,000	$10	$10	$15,250	557	10 % for year ending 31.7.10	...	$12 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	$7		none	$782	None	...	$2½

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HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 29th Dec., 1910, 100 cts. per $ Max

BUTCHER MEAT.

	Cents.
Beef sirloin & prime cut—Moi Lung Pa ℔	20
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk "	22
" Roast—Shiu " " "	22
" Breast—Ngau Lam "	15
" Soup, Tong Yuk "	20
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa "	22
" " Sirloin—Ngau Lau "	30
" Sausages,—Ngau Yuk Chaung "	26
Bullock's Brains—" Know..... per set	9
" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li..... each	50
" corned—Ham Ngau Li "	60
" Head—Ngau Tau "	85
" Heart—Ngau Sum ....per ℔	12
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin "	18
" Feet—Ngau Keok ....each	8
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu "	9
Tail—Ngau Mei "	28
" Liver—Ngau Con ....℔	12
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To "	6
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-tau-keok....set	$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pai Kwai ....℔	22
" Leg—Yeung Pei "	22
" Shoulder—Yeung Shau "	20
Pigs' Chitlings—Chi cheong "	22
" Brains—Chi Know....per set	24
" Feet—Chi Keok "	12
" Fry—Chi Chak "	25
" Head—Chi Tau "	15
" Heart—Chi Sum....each	13
" Kidneys—Chi Yiu ....pair	9
" Liver—Chi Kon ....℔	30
Pork, Chop—Chi Pai Kwat "	20
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk "	—
" Leg—Chu Pai "	24
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau "	15
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keok ....set	50
" Heart—Yeung Sum....each	6
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu "	9
" Liver—Yeung Con....℔	24
Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai "	22
Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau "	20
" Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau "	22
Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk "	20
" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong "	20

POULTRY.

	Cents.
Chicken—Kai Chai ....℔	30
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai "	28
Ducks—Ap "	20
Doves—Pan Kau ....each	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan....per doz.	24
Fowls, Canton—Kai ....℔	31
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai "	28
Geese—Ngo "	22
Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ye Ngo ....pair	75
Musk Deer—Wong Keng ....each	4.00
Hare—Tu Chai "	70
Partridge—Che Khoo "	60
Pheasant—Shan Kai....pair	$. 60
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup ....each	50
" Hoihow—Hoihow Pak Kup "	33
Quail—Um-Chun "	15
Rice Birds—Wo Fa Chouk ....dozen	—
Snipe—Sa Chui ....each	20
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung ... per ℔	60
" Hen— " " Na "	50
Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sui-ap ....pair	1.20
Teal, Shanghai, Sui Ap Chai "	50
Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sui Ap....per pair	95

FISH.

	Cents.
Barbel—Ka Yu ....℔	9
Bream—Bin Yu "	14
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu "	14
Carp—Li Yu "	18
Catfish—Chik Yu "	16
Codfish—Mun Yu "	15
Crabs—Hai "	16
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu "	14
Dab—Sa Mang Yu "	15
Dace—Wong Mei Lun "	11
Dog Fish—Tit Tu Sa "	8
Eels, Conger—Hai Man Yu "	15
" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu "	14
" Yellow—Wong Sin "	24
Frogs—Tien Kai "	28
Garoupa—Sek Pan "	52
Gudgeon—Pak Kup Yu "	12
Herrings—Tso Pak "	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Yu "	18
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu "	16
Loach—Wu Yu "	28
Lobsters—Long Ha "	20
Mackerel—Chi Yu "	16
Monk Fish—Mon Yu "	28
Mullet—Chai Yu "	22
Oysters—Sang Hoo "	20
Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu "	15
Perch—Tau Loo "	14
Pike—Fa Paw Foong "	8
Plaice—Pan Yu "	16
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong "	20
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong "	24
Prawns—Ming Ha "	45
Ray—Pei Pa Sa "	8
Rock Fish—Sak Kau Kung "	14
Roach—Chau Yu "	10
Salmon (Trout), fresh water—Ma Yau Yu "	28
Shark—Sa Yu ....℔	8
Skate—Po Yu "	10
Shrimps—Ha "	28
Snapper—Lap Yu "	20
Soles—Tat Sa Yu "	16
Tench—Wan Yu "	16
Turbot—Cho How Yu "	10
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kook Yu "	36
White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai "	—

FRUITS.

	Cents.
Almond—Hung Yan....℔	25
Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping Ko "	22
" (Chefoo)—Tin Chun Ping Ko "	18
" Small—Hoi Tong "	—
" Custard—Fan Lai Chi....each	—
Bananas, fig-gnant, Canton—Sang Sheung Heung Chiu ....℔	5
" (brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu "	4
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fuong Lut "	10
Carambola—Yeung Tou "	—
Cocoanuts—Yeh Tsz ....each	10
Grapes—Sin Tai Tsz....℔	14
Lemons, China—Ning Moong "	5
" Amer.—Kum San Ning Moong "	8
Lichees, Small Stone—Lai Chi Con "	14
" Fresh, Lai Chi "	—
Limes, (Saigon)—Sai Kung Ning Moong ....each	6
Mango, Manila—Lui Sung Mong "	18
Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong "	—
Mangosteens, San Chuk Tsz per doz.	—
Oranges, Tim Chang ....℔	8
" Small—Tai Kut ....catty	—
" Mandarin—Tim Kut "	—
Olives—Pak Lam ....℔	—
Passion Fruit ....each	—
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shut Li ℔	10
" (Canton), Cooking—Sa Li "	—
Peanuts,—Fa Sang "	10
Persimmons, Large,—Hung Chio "	—
Pine-apple, 1st quality—Sheung Poon Ti Paw-law ....each	18
" and cooking—Chung-tang Paw-law "	—
Plantains—Tai Chiu ....℔	8
Plums, Swatow—Hung Lai "	—
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau ....each	12
Walnuts, Hop Tou "	14
" Green—Sang Hop Tou "	—
Shanghai Lo Kwat ....℔	—

VEGETABLES, &c.

	Cents.
Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung Hoi Ah Chi Chauk ....℔	8
Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tau "	10
Beans, (French), Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Pin Tau "	7
Beans, Sprout—Ah Choi "	1
Beans, Long—Tau Kok "	10
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau ....each	2
Brinjals, Green—Cheng Yuen Ker "	4
Brinjals, Red—Hung Kur "	4
Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shun "	10
Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy "	2
Cabbage, Red—Kai Lan Tau ....each	—
Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh hoi "	6
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun "	3
Cauliflower, Large size—Tai Yeh Choi Fa ....each	12
Cauliflower, Medium size—Cheung Yeh Choi-fa ....each	8
Cauliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Choi-fa "	5
Carrots—Kam Shun "	6
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Choy "	3
Celery, English—Yeung Kan Choi "	5
Celery, White—Pak Yeung Kan Choi "	7
Chillies, Dried—Con Lat Chiu "	10
" Red—Hung Fa " "	7
" Green—Cheng Lat Chiu "	7
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Lee Choi Liu "	8
Cucumbers—Cheng Kwa "	3
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa "	10
Garlic—Suan Tau "	6
Ginger, young—Sun Tsz Keung "	3
" old—Lo Keung "	6
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan ....℔	35
Indian Corn—Suk Mai ....piece	4
Lettuce—Yeung Sang Choi ....each	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai "	4
" Mandarin—Kwai Lum Ma Tai "	6
Musk Melon "	—
Mushrooms, fresh—Sang Cho Kho "	—
Onions, Bombay—Yeung Chung Tau "	6
" Green—Sang Chung "	4
" Shai—Sheung Hoi Chung Tau "	5
" Japan—Yat Poon " "	—
Okroes—Mo Ker "	8
Parsley, English—Yeung Un Sai ....℔	10
Green Peas—Cheng Tau "	10
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu "	3
" Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Shu Tsai "	3
" Japan—Yat Poon Shu Tsai "	3
" American—Fa Ki " "	8
" Foochow—Fuk Chau Shu Tsai "	2
" Macao—Oh Moon " "	—
Pumpkin—Toong Kwa "	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai ....℔	3
Rhubarb "	20
Shalots—Con Chung Tau "	6
Spinage (Chinese)—Paw Choi "	—
Spinach—Yin Choi "	4
Tomatoes—Fan Ker "	5
Taro—Wu Tau "	3
Turnips, Pun-ti (Long)—Low Pak "	2
" English—Yeung Low Pak piece	2
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa "	5
Water Cresses—Sai Yeung Choi "	6
" Caltrops—Lan Kok ....℔	—
" Lily Roots—Lin Ngau "	4
Yams—Tai Shu "	4
Sago ....per bundle	8

The prices necessarily vary from day to day and the Sanitary Board has no power to compel stallholders to sell at the prices quoted.

W. Bowen Rowlands,
Secretary, Sanitary Board.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—
Sterling
£1,500,000 at 2/—$15,000,000
Silver $10,000,000
.....$31,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.$15,000,000

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For 6 months, 3½ per Cent. per Annum.
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N. J. STABB,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 28th September, 1910. [20

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

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" " " 6 " —3½ "
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WM. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1910. [22

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 16,660,000

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NAGASAKI.	NEWCHWANG.
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HONGKONG:—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.
On fixed deposit:—
For 12 months .....4 % p.a.
" 6 " .....3½ %
" 3 " .....3 %

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 17th September, 1910. [18

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Bank fuer Handel und Industrie — Berlin.
Robert Warschauer & Co. — Berlin.
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Jacob S. H. Stern — Frankfurt a/M.
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.
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DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. KULLMANN,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1910. [93

Banks

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 18th [illegible] [21

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP .....Gold $1,250,000
RESERVE FUND .....Gold $3,250,000
Gold $6,500,000
(about £1,500,000.)
HEAD OFFICE:—60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:—Threadneedle House, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LD.
THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

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THE Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives money on Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 12 months 4½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 " 3½ " "
For 3 " 3 " "

N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.
No. 9, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1910. [19

Insurance

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

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A. J. Hughes, Esq., Secretary.
S. B. Neill, Esq., F.I.A., Actuary

A STRONG British Corporation Registered under Hongkong Ordinances and under Life Assurance Companies' Acts, England.
Insurance in Force.....$37,855,885.00
Assets..... 8,415,250.00
Income for Year 3,566,559.00
Insurance Fund 8,216,813.00

LEFFERTS KNOX, Esq., District Manager.
B. W. TAPE, Esq., District Secretary.
} Hongkong, Canton, Macao and the Philippines.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

C. LAWDER, Esq., Inspector, Hongkong.

ADVISORY BOARD, HONGKONG.
Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G.
T. F. Hough, Esq.
C. J. Lafrentz, Esq.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1910. [810

Hotel.

GRAND HOTEL.

A FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

THIS Hotel has recently been thoroughly renovated and extensively enlarged and is now Luxuriantly Furnished and Up-to-date in every respect. Situated in the most central position. Large and Airy Rooms. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths. Gas and Electric Lights and Fans. Large and Comfortable Lounge. Private and Public Bars and Billiard Rooms. CUISINE ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION. Sanitary Arrangements of the latest. HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS. Monthly Rates for Tiffin and Dinner. Special Rates for married families on application to

J. H. OXBERRY,
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Late Manager of J. H. Lyons (Trocadero), leading Caterers in London, and GRAND ORIENTAL HOTEL, Colombo.
Telephone No. 197.
Telegraphic Address "Comfort" Hongkong.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1910. [276

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NUBIA, Capt. F. C. Fox	About 31st Dec.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	CEYLON, Capt. A. E. A. Baker	About 2nd Jan.	Freight only.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES	SOMALI, Capt. A. G. Cubitt, R.N.R.	5 P.M., 3rd Jan.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	DELTA, B. W. Hadnow	About 6th Jan.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports	DEVANHA, Capt. H. Powell	Noon, 7th Jan.	*See Special Advertisement.*

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 31st December, 1910. [4

Intimations.

THE BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

THE LITTLE PICTURE PALACE,
FLOWER STREET.

A HIGH CLASS
PICTORIAL, MUSICAL, VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.
EVERY EVENING at 7 p.m. and 9 p.m.
SPECIAL MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, AT 4 P.M.
PRICES CENTS 50, 30 and 20. CHILDREN HALF-PRICE TO ALL PARTS.
CHANGING PICTURES TWICE WEEKLY.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS 7 P.M. Performance Half-prices. Cents 50, 30 and 20.
TWO SHOWS IN ONE.
Miss VERA FERRACE and Mr. R. H. STEPHENSON.
IN A NEW SKETCH ENTITLED.
"TWO OF A KIND"
NEW SONGS! NEW DUETS! NEW DANCES!
Lessee and Manager, Mr. R. H. STEPHENSON.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1910. [757

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

15, Queen's Road Central.

Established 1864.

Hongkong, 28th December, 1910. [31

Hotels.

WEISMANN'S XMAS CAKES AND XMAS NOVELTIES.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1910. [497

ASTOR HOUSE

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.)
QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under entirely New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine under the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables,—Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate, First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of
L. GAMEAU, Proprietor. N. BEUMENTHAL, Manager
Telephone, 190. Telegrams "Astor." [24

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS. Tel. 56

For Terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1910. [91

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON:	CANTON TO HONGKONG:	HONGKONG TO CANTON:	CANTON TO HONGKONG:
MONDAY, 26th December.		THURSDAY, 29th December.	
8.00 A.M. HONAM	8.00 A.M. KINSHAN	8.00 A.M. HONAM	8.00 A.M. KINSHAN
10.00 P.M. KINSHAN	5.15 P.M. FATSHAN	10.00 P.M. KINSHAN	5.15 P.M. FATSHAN
TUESDAY, 27th December.		FRIDAY, 30th December.	
8.00 A.M. FATSHAN	8.00 A.M. HONAM	8.00 A.M. FATSHAN	8.00 A.M. HONAM
10.00 P.M. HONAM	5.15 P.M. KINSHAN	10.00 P.M. HONAM	5.15 P.M. KINSHAN
WEDNESDAY, 28th December.		SATURDAY, 31st December.	
8.00 A.M. KINSHAN	8.00 A.M. FATSHAN	8.00 A.M. KINSHAN	8.00 A.M. FATSHAN
10.00 P.M. FATSHAN	5.15 P.M. HONAM		5.15 P.M. HONAM
		SUNDAY, 1st January.	
		10.00 P.M. FATSHAN	

On and after the 1st January the Saloon Fare will be reduced to $6 Hongkong Currency.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE

S.S. "SUI-TAI" 1,215 Tons and "SUI-AN" 1,265 Tons.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and at 2 P.M.

On SUNDAY, the 1st JANUARY, 1911.
The Company's Steamship
"SUI AN,"
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M. and return from Macao at 4 P.M.
FARES:
1st Class Return $1, Single $1.50. 2nd Class Return $1.00, Single 60 cts.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
Further Particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.
S.S. "HOI SANG," 457 Tons
Departures from Macao to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M. (Subject to change according to state of the tide).
Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.
When planning your trip to any of the above places it would be as well to call at the Office of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, Hotel Mansions, First Floor, and talk matters over with a representative of the Company, who will be glad to quote fares and assist in arranging a trip that will be most pleasant. Illustrated and Descriptive Handbooks, Sailing Lists, Time-tables, &c., can be obtained on application to the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,
HOTEL MANSIONS
(Opposite the Hongkong Hotel and Blake Pier)
Hongkong. [1

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

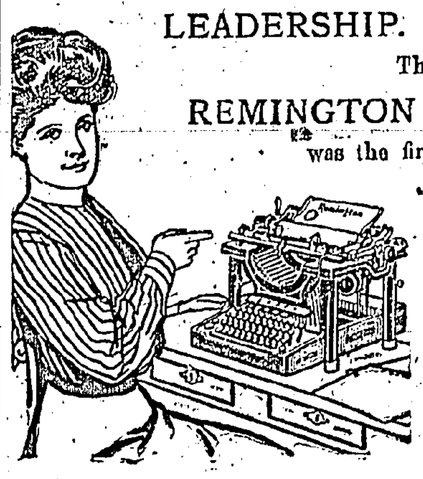
A. F. DAVIES,
Manager.
Hongkong, 5th February, 1909. [25

ROLLER SKATING RINK AT THE BELLE VIEW HOTEL,

SHAUKIWAN ROAD,
Telephone No. 907.

DAILY SESSIONS 10 A.M. to 12 Noon and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. Admission 25 cents; and 5 P.M. to 8 P.M. and 9 P.M. to 11 P.M. Admission 50 cents.
Season Tickets $1 each per month.
Ice Drinks, Best Brands of Liquors served at tables on the Lawn or private Verandahs.
Meals à la carte at all hours.
Dining Rooms can be reserved by application to the Manager.
A String Band will play every WEDNESDAY and SUNDAY from 5 p.m. to 11 p.m.
A Special Car leaves the rink at 11.10 p.m. every night and runs up to the Hongkong Hotel.

W. GALLAGHER,
Manager.
Hongkong, 24th November, 1910. [36



LEADERSHIP. Do you know:—
That the
REMINGTON TYPEWRITER
was the first typewriter?

That all recent progress in Typewriters is
REMINGTON PROGRESS?
A leadership unbroken since the invention of the writing machine.

SIEMSSEN & CO.,
SOLE GENERAL AGENTS FOR HONGKONG, CANTON & SOUTH CHINA AND FORMOSA.

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON
MANILA, YAP, MAROUN, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN, RABAUL, SAMARAI, BRISBANE and SYDNEY	"COBLENZ" Capt. H. Regentr...(T. 6,752)	SATURDAY, 31st Dec., at 5 P.M.
OBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. Isecke (T. 6,101)	About TUESDAY, 10th January.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"GOESEN" Capt. G. Bolte (T. 17,320)	WEDNESDAY, 11th Jan., at Noon.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sambill ...(T. 5,050)	Middle of January.

All the steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphic. New System of Telefunken.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

HELGHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1910. [7

To Let.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1910. [701

TO LET.

AN OFFICE on 1st FLOOR, 16, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

21, CONDUIT RD., CLIFTON GARDENS.

1 & 2, BOWEN ROAD, lately occupied as Artillery Officer's Quarters. Suitable for Boarding House.

GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD 3rd Floor.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door.

Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1910 [59

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1910. 61

Intimation

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS:

7.00 a.m.
7.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ...Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon ...Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 9.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Vœux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREY & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1910. [1

Intimations.

JUST ARRIVED

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WINTER WEAR, &c.

LADIES' Golf Coats and Norfolks. Ladies and Children's Gloves of all descriptions, Children's Jerseys and Caps, fancy style. Elegant and durable Corsets of British make all styles; and lots of other first-class goods for winter wear.

HOOSAIN-ALI & CO.,

NO. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

Hongkong, 28th December, 1910. [682

OSMAN & CASUM,

1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET.

JUST UNPACKED

Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS & FEATHERS.

MUSLIN and FIGURED VOILES.

LACE and EMBROIDERIES a speciality.

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES and HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Samples on application.

Coast Port Orders carefully executed

Hongkong, 6th September, 1909. [45

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES.

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

12, D'AGUILAR STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1907. [1

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

Telegraphic Address:—"DOCK," Yokohama.

Codes used:—A.B.C. 4th, 5th Edition, Lieber's, Scott's, A.1., and Watkin's.

DRY DOCK DEPARTMENT:—Telephones: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.	NO. 3 DOCK.
Docking Length .....515 ft.	Docking Length.....376 ft.	Docking Length.....481 ft.
Width of Entrance . 80 "	Width of Entrance... 50 "	Width of Entrance... 63 "
Water on Blocks ..... 28 "	Water on Blocks ... 26 "	Water on Blocks..... 21.5 "

Mooring basin 600 feet × 100 feet × 25 feet deep.

EVERY description of repair work is undertaken. A large assortment of material including tail shafts are kept in stock. Two powerful tow boats, floating derrick to lift 45 tons pneumatic, electric, hydraulic plants, etc. Manufacturers of engines, boilers, tugs, lighters constructional steel work, etc. Tenders on short notice by letter or cable.

WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT:—

Telephones: Mitoricho Office 533, or 575, Customs Branch Office 1372, Takashimacho Office 291, or 2050, Kifunecho Office 2251.

106 buildings, principally of brick and steel, 358 entrances. 13 buildings are private bonded warehouses. Floor area 73,333 square yards or 15.15 acres. Direct water frontage of 2.36 miles in length, part having a depth of 25 feet at low water, suitable for steamers discharging direct into warehouses. Railway siding with direct connection to the Government railways. Use of 45 ton derrick, tugs, launches, etc. Customhouse brokerage and insurance undertaken. Rates moderate.

Yokohama, October 18th, 1910. [32

FREE TRIAL.

TRY THE

ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER

(VISIBLE)

Cost $165 Little, Last Long. Will Always Give Satisfaction.

PHONE No. 482 and the machine will be at your office for free trial.

Repair to any Make of TYPEWRITERS, GRAMAPHONES, AND SEWING MACHINES.

A Speciality. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

MOTOR CARS, BICYCLES and TYPEWRITERS FOR HIRE.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT

61, DES VŒUX ROAD.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1910. 61

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP .....$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. [4

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG,
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES,
&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.

ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES

Hongkong, 7th March, 1907. 19

THE BRITISH-FOREIGN IMPORT & EXPORT COMPANY, Central Buildings, Liverpool, England, is prepared to receive Consignments of Local Produce on best terms. 458

LAU PING KEE.

DEALER IN
USED POSTAGE STAMPS
AND
PICTORIAL POST CARDS.

HAS also a Large Assortment of XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS in Stock. Prices Moderate.

MONEY CHANGER.

No. 10, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1910. [687

HUNG ON & CO.,

SHOW ROOM AND STORE
at the Premises formerly occupied by
A CHEE & CO.,
17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL UPHOLSTERERS AND FURNITURE
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS.

CROCKERY, Cutlery, Electro and Silver Plated, Glass and Iron Wares of all descriptions, always on hand, for sale or on hire at moderate rates.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [419

RUBBER ESTATE RETURNS.

	Oct.	Nov.	Jan—Nov.
Allagar	8,515	3,850	31,877
Alor Pongsu	2,961		15,118
Alor Gajah	—	350	1,072
Alma	1,200	1,400	7,350
Anglo Malay	61,259		515,477
Ayer Kuning	401		2,586
Ayer Molek	1,078		18,838
Ayer Panas	1,265	2,100	7,705
Balgownie	8,481	9,959	94,817
Batak Rabit	1,718		5,563
Banteng	4,850		24,127
Batu Caves	15,572		119,642
Batu Tiga		11,251	75,122
Bernam	1,100	1,500	2,600
Bertam			83,893
Bikam	3,335		20,101
Brich	1,778		7,610
Bukit Kajang	5,664	7,833	48,291
Bukit Rajah			308,965
Bukit Lintang	4,750	6,100	40,820
Bukit Timah	1,357	1,246	6,574
Bukit K. B.	691		2,195
Bukit Chelaka	4,020		4,020
Carey United	10,250	10,150	107,050
Castlefield			31,168
Changkat Serdang	2,955		29,544
Changkat Salak	2,374	1,919	11,381
Chong	935	1,100	3,045
Cicely	15,226	15,318	174,725
Consolidated Malay			119,920
Caledonia	23,641		202,868
Chemor			2,174
Chersonese	2,312	3,612	16,554
Chota	500	1,400	2,500
Damansara			258,100
Dominion	440	915	1,355
Edinburgh	8,000		62,950
Federated (Selang.)			91,348
F.M.S. Rubber	34,670	35,950	454,482
Gedong			117,100
Glenealy	2,094	7,132	19,197
Glenshiel	5,317	6,076	40,856
Golden Hope	8,527		60,809
Golconda			104,426
Gula Kalumpong	12,000		32,800
Hai Kee	627		3,130
Harpenden	12,512	11,703	81,645
Haytor	608	344	2,128
Heawood	1,384		6,561
High & Lowlands	48,253	49,477	459,573
Inch Kenneth	16,269	17,447	146,121
Indragiri	783		4,663
Jimah	450		1,500
Jugra			60,583
Jebong	23,810		186,250
Kapar Para			97,816
Kamuning	9,300	10,560	147,972
Kempsey			27,134
Kepong	5,250		31,650
Klebang	159	413	1,476
Kota Tinggi	750		4,998
Kuala Klang			16,592
Kurau	3,207		13,765
Krian Rub. Est.	4,102		29,554
Kuala Lumpur	54,520		455,756
Kuala Selangor	7,000		7,000
Labu	20,102	20,128	181,288
Lanadron	28,425	19,656	339,918
Ledbury	10,883	12,370	121,761
Linggi	82,000	82,000	751,500
London Asiatic	20,777		233,566
Malaka Pinda	512		1,194
Malacca Plant	35,000		255,000
Mandal Tekong	720	937	2,361
Merton	2,434	2,335	16,741
New Serendah	732		2,354
New Singapore	80	120	420
North Hummock			41,018
Nova Scotia			83,405
Padang Jawa	920		920
Pajam	3,000	4,400	29,700
Pantai	—	389	1,391
Pataling	30,620		265,541
Pegoh	5,571	6,009	42,000
Pengkalen Durian	985	1,405	5,247
Perak Plant			98,088
Port Dickson	1,150	1,653	8,132
Radella	1,634	1,712	11,415
Rembia	1,415	1,658	9,931
Ribu Rubber	7,037		54,853
Rubana	24,250		131,779
Ratanui	2,500	2,750	16,854
R'ber Growers Assn.	3,937		85,230
St. Helena	170	260	1,165
Sungat	9,200	9,017	72,778
Selaba	9,000		58,408
Sungei Choh	4,550		41,047
Sungei Kapar			120,256
Sandycroft	10,469	10,135	87,706
Seafield			135,504
Selangor			237,799
Serembun	34,387		315,561
Sembawang	838	941	3,857
Senawang	8,368	9,868	63,743
Shelford	10,000	11,000	90,301
S'pore & Johore	14,421	15,641	116,007
Singapore Para	5,250	4,250	53,825
Straits Rubber	44,750		240,030
Sungei Salak	5,083		16,640
Sungei Way	10,118		47,969
Sungkai Chumor	1,889		6,868
Seaport	870		2,616
Tambalak	970		4,185
Tanjong Malim	800	1,700	5,950
Telok Anson	1,050		6,789
Tali Ayer	14,485		102,329
Trafalgar	318		2,681
Tremelbye			33,863
Taiping	500		2,452
Ulu Pandan	530	574	2,885
United Singapore	2,228	2,169	15,247
United Sumatra		5,200	41,136
Vallambrosa			291,400

[All totals are calculated for the calendar year instead of the financial year, which differs with many companies.—*Singapore Free Press.*]

PO SING,

JEWELLER AND SILVERSMITH,
NO. 1, POTTINGER STREET.

CANTONESE SILVER WORK of every description done here. Moderate Prices.

Xmas and New Year Presents in great variety and at special rates, suitable to all tastes and purses.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1910. [685

WEATHER-FORECAST AND STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—

Signal No.		
1.	A CONE point upwards	indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
2.	A CONE point upwards and DRUM below	indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
3.	A DRUM	indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
4.	A CONE point downwards and DRUM below	indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
5.	A CONE point downwards	indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
6.	A CONE point downwards and BALL below	indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
7.	A BALL	indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
8.	A CONE point upwards and BALL below	indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. *Tamar*.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock.	Aberdeen.
Waglan.	Sai Ki Wan.
Stanley.	Sai Kung.
Cape Collinson.	Sha Tau Kok.
	Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal, from the high houses.

F. G. Fitze,
Director.

[4th July, 1911.

HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND.

AMUSING APPEAL TO SCOTS

Writing in the *Referee*, Mr. George R. Sims ("Dagonet") pokes delightful fun at the Scottish claims for Home Rule.

The Manifesto of the Scottish people just issued by the Comunnan Albannach—The Scots National League—is, he says, a slogan to make the cheek of the Saxon tingle. Scotland free! Scotland Sovereign! Scotland as a nation once again! is the cry that rings across the Tweed to re-echo in the Reform Hall, Furnivalstreet, Holborn.

"Scotsmen!" cries the Comunnan Albannach "which would you rather—a land, your own land, filled with the peaceful homes of your kinsfolk, or a land, not your own, despoiled of men to form a

PLAYGROUND FOR CSMOPOLITAN IMPERIALISTS,

financiers and exploiters? Does it please you to see Scotland's sons acting as gillies, valets, and bootlickers to that unholy crew, and Scotland's daughters in the ignoble position of their women and handmaids to their wives and daughters?" The English are to be turned out of Scotland, but the Scotsmen are to remain in England. Great Scot!

The Manifesto calls upon the Scottish people to wash their hands of responsibility "for Imperialistic robbery like that in South Africa, for Imperialistic murders, such as those at Denshawai, for Imperialistic tortures of the kind we know of in India." Scotland is to say to England, to the Empire, to the World, that she abominates the idea of Imperialism and will have none of it. Henceforth the

WILL MANAGE HER OWN AFFAIRS

and be Free—with a capital F.

Oh, Bonnie, Bonnie Scotland, could have us like this. We have drunk millions of gallons of your whisky; we have eaten tons of your shortbread, and hundreds of tons of your marmalade; your statesmen have fêted us; we have showered our gold upon your publishers, your authors, and your dramatists; the English Press is in your hands (though occasionally an Irishman or a Welshman has a look in); our yachting parties pay one of your brawny ladies

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS A WEEK

for singing in Scotch; the sons of the manse drive in their private and their carriages and their motor-cars and splash the Southerners with the mud of their wheels; we hail your cooks as the best in the world; your national broth has entered into our daily diet; and your porridge is on every British breakfast-table; your songs we love best from childhood to old age; we love you and because we love you we fall upon our knees to you and cry with tears in our eyes, "Oh, Caledonia, stern and wild, to quite so stern, not quite so wild!"

Stay with us Bonnie Scotland, and we won't go even you. You shall go even us. The next Prime Minister shall be a Scotsman, and all the Members of the Cabinet shall be Scotsmen, and all the

NICE FRUITY GOVERNMENT OFFICES

shall be given to Scotsmen. We don't ask for Home Rule ourselves; we will be ruled by Scotland. Be kind to poor little England. Remain a part of the United Kingdom, and do continue to form part of the British Empire!"

"THE WILD BEAST" IN THE ENGLISHMAN.

"No one," say the *Saturday Review*, "can walk down the Strand and see the placards of the halfpenny papers filled night after night with fire and shipwreck, divorce and violence bloodshed and murder without feeling that our forty years of popular education and our centuries of Christian civilisation have not yet buried deeply the wild beast in man, at any rate, the Englishman. What wonder if at times it breaks out in openly hideous cruelty and bloodthirstiness? At the trial of the Newcastle murderer a few weeks ago, a crowd surrounded the court house, groaning at the prisoner and his counsel; and, when his wife went to visit the condemned man in his prison, the carriage in which she was conveyed was actually stoned. Cruelty is, in truth, a much commoner and more powerful passion than most of us like to admit. It is the more necessary to take care that it is in no way cultivated by the action of the State. That criminal trials should be held in public is probably necessary as a precaution against injustice. But we can see no reason why the death sentence should not be pronounced under conditions similar to those in which it is carried out.

THERMOMETER OF LOVE.

Miss Mary Egan, who is in domestic service was awarded £100 damages for breach of promise at the Swansea Assizes against William Henry Griffen, a Cardiff engineer, says a Mail paper.

Mr Griffen was gold mining in Korea from 1904 to 1908 and he admitted in court that he had occupied the Emperor's Palace when His Majesty was away from home.

The letters which Mr Griffen wrote to Miss Egan were affected, apparently by the temperature. For instance:—

From Cardiff:—"You are a pure, white rose, are you not, my lily?"

Off the Spanish coast:—"Cheer up, fairest among ten thousand."

From Naples:—"Oh, how I long to hear from you! I feel I am in prison."

In the Red Sea:—"Our own little home, when we can sit under our own vine and fig tree on our own Blarney stone."

In the Indian Ocean:—"My own absolute darling."

From Colombo:—"As long as the sea remains and the rocks and hills do not melt away, my love will be the same."

From the Far East:—"45,000,000 kisses."

From the Far East again:—"45,000,000,000 kisses."

Mr. Griffen returned home to colder latitudes in 1908, and went abroad again, but he wrote no more.

The defence was that the contract was rescinded mutually.

THE COLONIES AND THE KING

"A Citizen of the Empire" wrote to the London *Morning Post* last month as follows:—

Might I, as a citizen of the Empire, ask the courtesy of your columns to state this: that a staggering blow will be dealt at the Imperial sentiment of the Overseas Dominions if one of the great parties of the State in the Mother Country at the bidding of Mr. Redmond, attempts to

COERCE THE KING INTO ASSENT

to a policy of Separatism? The King, overseas, is looked upon with somewhat deeper feelings than these one finds here. In the Dominions he is the one tangible expression of the unity of the Empire. It is sometimes cynically remarked that the New Zealander, the Canadian, and other citizens of the Empire abroad are "always singing 'God Save the King.'" Believe me, that is

NOT DUE TO SNOBBISHNESS

(the same people are sometimes blamed by Englishmen because they disregard claims to respect founded on class distinctions alone) but to an appreciation of the King's position as the focus of the sentiment of Imperial unity.

It now seems that the Liberal Party in this country is being urged by a section which insolently parades its fighting strength based upon American gold, to attempt an attack upon the King, striving to coerce him into helping its party plans.

The present position in the Empire Overseas—I write as one who has travelled the greater part of it within the last few months—is not very reassuring. The

FERVID LOYALTY

which was evoked by the Jubilee of Queen Victoria and by the South African War, and found expression in general advances towards closer union, received a severe setback at the last Imperial Conference.

It was a hard fight for some of us to keep enthusiasm at the same heat after that snub. If now, in the game of party politics, the home country intends to attack the Throne of the direction of a Separatist Party, boasting of its foreign munitions of war, many of us will despair of Imperialism.

The United Kingdom has a perfect right, if it wishes, to

ALLOW AMERICANS TO DUMP THEIR GOODS

in this country to the destruction of British industries; that is her affair, not ours. But if the Liberal Party in the Mother Country attempts to use American gold to threaten the King we say: "Leave our King alone."

Auctions.

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th January, 1911, at 10 A.M., at the NAVAL YARD CAMBER,

THE PONTOON LIGHTER "MEGOHM"

together with the Fittings in One Lot as described herein.

As she now lies in Camber of the Naval Yard.

The Admiralty does not guarantee the Lighter to be fit for further sea or harbour service.

The Lighter may be viewed for Seven days before date of Sale on production of an Inspecting Order which can be obtained from the Auctioneers.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1910. [779

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received Instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 4th and 5th January, 1911, at 10 A.M. each day, at H.M. NAVAL YARD,

OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL AND VICTUALLING STORES,

Comprising:—

OLD and SURPLUS NAVAL STORES:—ASH HOIST ENGINES, HOSES, LAMPS and LANTERNS, TOOLS, OLD IRON and METALS, ELECTRIC CABLES, BLOCKS, SEARCH LIGHT PROJECTORS, TYPE WRITER, COAL SACKS, CANVAS CURTAINS, RAGS, OLD INDIA-RUBBER, OLD LEATHER, CARPETS, MATTING, OLD BOATS, FURNITURE, ROPE, MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.

OLD and SURPLUS VICTUALLING STORES:—PROVISIONS, SEAMEN'S CLOTHING, BLANKETS, OFFICERS' MESS TRAPS, (A quantity of ELECTROPLATED ARTICLES and TABLE LINEN), IMPLEMENTS, SEAMEN'S MESS UTENSILS, OAK STAVES, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE:—As detailed in the Catalogues.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1910. [770

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 2 P.M. of the 2nd January, 1911, will be landed at consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1910. [784

Intimations.

THE BRIGHT SIDE

of life. It is a feeling common to the majority of us that we do not get quite the amount of happiness we are entitled to. Among the countless things which tend to make us more or less miserable ill health takes first place. Hannah More said that sin was generally to be attributed to biliousness. No doubt a crippled liver with the resulting impure blood, is the cause of more mental gloom than any other single thing. And who can reckon up the fearful aggregate of pain, loss and fear arising from the many ailments and diseases which are familiar to mankind; like a vast cloud it hangs over a multitude no one can number. You can see these people everywhere. For them life can scarcely be said to have any "bright side" at all. Hence the eagerness with which they search for relief and cure. Remedies like

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and boasting advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula, Anæmia, Throat and Lung Troubles, and emaciating complaints and disorders, that tend to undermine the foundations of strength and vigour. Its use helps to show life's brighter side. Dr. H. L. Reddy, B.A., M.D., L.R.C.S., Edinburg,—L.R.C.P., London,—Physician, Woman's Hospital—Professor University of Bishops College, Canada, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and have found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take." You can take it with the assurance of getting well. It never disappoints. Sold by all chemists. [1

NEW YEAR HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 2nd January, 1911.

Hongkong, 28th December, 1910. [776

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

NEW YEAR HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 2nd January, 1911.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1910. [777

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

NEW YEAR HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 2nd January, 1911.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1910. [778

NEW YEAR GOODS

CARDS, CRACKERS, DOLLS, TOYS, STAMPS, &c., &c., &c.

GRACA & CO.,
27, Des Vœux Road,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1910. [51

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED DRAGÉE (TASTELESS) FORM.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVELS!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION,

a complete revolution has been wrought in the department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—The Sovereign Remedy for discharges, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—The Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swelling of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—The Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all disorders resulting from dissipation, early excesses, &c., which the fair sex persistently ignore, because so important to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is obtainable of principal Chemists, or from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London. Price in England £2. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and see that word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp affixed to every genuine package.

Sole by all Chemists.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 30th Dec., 1910, 100 cts. for $ Mex

BUTCHER MEAT.

		Cents.
Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa	℔	20
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	"	22
" Roast—Shiu " "	"	22
" Breast—Ngau Lam	"	15
" Soup, Tong Yuk	"	20
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	"	22
" " Sirloin—Ngau Lau	"	30
" Sausages,—Ngau Yuk Chaung	"	26
Bullock's Brains— " Know	per set	9
" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li	each	50
" corned—Ham Ngau Li	"	60
" Head—Ngau Tau	"	85
" Heart—Ngau Sum	per ℔	11
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kiu	"	18
" Feet—Ngau Keok	each	8
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	"	9
Tail—Ngau Mei	"	18
" Liver—Ngau Con	℔	12
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	"	6
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-tau-keok	set	$1.00
Mutton Chop,—Yeung Pai Kwat	℔	22
" Leg—Yeung Pei	"	21
" Shoulder—Yeung Shau	"	20
Pigs' Chitlings—Chi cheong	"	21
" Brains—Chi Know	per set	24
" Feet—Chi Keok	"	17
" Fry—Chi Chak	"	25
" Head—Chi Tau	"	15
" Heart—Chi Sum	each	13
" Kidneys—Chi Yiu	pair	9
" Liver—Chi Kon	℔	10
Pork, Chop—Chi Pei Kwat	"	20
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	"	—
" Leg—Chu Pei	"	14
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	"	15
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keok	set	50
" Heart—Yeung Sum	each	6
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	"	9
" Liver—Yeung Con	℔	24
Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai	"	12
Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau	"	21
" Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau	"	22
Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk	"	20
" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong	"	20

FOULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai	℔	30
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai	"	28
Ducks—Ap	"	20
Doves—Pun Kau	each	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tau	per doz.	24
Fowls, Canton—Kai	℔	31
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	"	28
Geese—Ngo	"	22
Geese, Wild Shanghai—Shang Hoi Yo Ngo	pair	75
Musk Deer—Wong Kung	each	4.00
Hare—Tu Chai	"	70
Partridge—Cha Khoo	"	60
Pheasant—Shan Kai	pair	$ 60
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup	each	50
" Hollow—Holhow Pak Kup	"	33
Quail—Um-Chun	"	15
Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk	dozen	—
Snipe—Sa Chui	each	20
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	per ℔	6
" Hen— " " Na	"	50
Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sui-ap	pair	1 20
Teal, Shanghai, Sui Ap Chai	"	50
Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sui Ap	per pair	95

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	℔	9
Bream—Bin Yu	"	14
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	"	14
Carp—Li Yu	"	18
Catfish—Chik Yu	"	16
Codfish—Mun Yu	"	15
Cuttle Fish—Mok Yu	"	14
Dab—Sa Mang Yu	"	15
Dace—Wong Mei Lun	"	11
Dog Fish—Tit Tu Sa	"	8
Eels, Congor—Hoi Man Yu	"	15
" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	"	14
" Yellow—Wong Sin	"	24
Frogs—Tien Kai	"	28
Garoupa—Sak Pan	"	52
Gudgeon—Pak Kup Yu	"	12
Herrings—Tao Pak	"	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Yu	"	28
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	"	16
Loach—Wu Yu	"	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	"	20
Mackerel—Chi Yu	"	16
Monk Fish—Mon Yu	"	28
Mullet—Chai Yu	"	22
Oysters—Sang Hoo	"	20
Perch—Tan Loo	"	14
Pike—Fa Faw Poong	"	8
Plaice—Pan Yu	"	16
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	"	20
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	"	24
Prawns—Ming Ha	"	45
Ray—Pei Pa Sa	"	8
Rock Fish—Sak Kau Kung	"	14
Roach—Chau Yu	"	10
Salmon (Chinese), fresh water—Ma Yau Yu	"	18
Shark—Sa Yu	℔	8
Skate—Po Yu	"	10
Shrimps—Ha	"	22
Snapper—Lap Yu	"	20
Soles—Tai Sa Yu	"	16
Tench—Wan Yu	"	16
Turbot—Cho How Yu	"	20
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keok Yu	"	16
White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai	"	—

FRUITS.

Almond—Hung Yan	℔	24
Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping Ko	"	22
" (Chefoo)—Tim Chun Ping Ko	"	18
" Small—Hoi Tong	"	—
" Custard—Fan Lai Chi	each	—
Bananas, fr grant, Canton—Sang Sheng Heung Chiu	℔	3
" (brides), Macao—Sao Heung Chiu	"	4
Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lut	"	10
Carambola—Yeung Tou	"	—
Cocoanuts—Yeh Tai	each	10
Grapes—Sin Tai Tai	℔	14
Lemons, China—Ning Moong	"	5
" Amer.—Kum San Ning Moong	"	8
Lichees, Small Siong—Lai Chi Cou	"	14
" Fresh, Lai Chi	"	—
Limes, (Saigon)—Sai Kung Ning Moong	each	6
Mango, Manila—Lui Sang Moong	"	18
Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong	"	—
Mangosteens, San Chan Tsz per doz.	"	—
Oranges, Tim Chang	℔	8
" Small—Tai Kut	catty	—
" Mandarin—Tim Kut	"	—
Olives—Pak Lam	℔	—
Passion Fruit	each	—
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shui Li	℔	10
" (Canton), Cooking—Sa Li	"	—
Peanuts,—Fa Sang	"	10
Persimmons, Large,—Hung Chia	"	—
Pine-apples, 1st quality—Sheung Poon Ti Paw-law	each	18
" 2nd cooking—Chung-tang Paw-law	"	—
Plantains—Tai Chiu	℔	3
Plums, Swatow—Hung Lai	"	—
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	each	12
Walnuts, Hop Tou	"	14
" Green—Sang Hop Tou	"	—
Shanghai Lo Kwat	℔	—

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung Hoi Ah Chi Chack	℔	8
Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tau		10
Beans, (French), Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Pin Tau		7
Beans, Sprout—Ah Choi		1
Beans, Long—Tau Kok		10
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau	each	3
Brinjals, Green—Cheng Yuen Ker		4
Brinjals, Red—Hung Ker		4
Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shun		10
Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy		2
Cabbage, Red—Kai Lan Tau	each	—
Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh, hoi	"	6
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kan Shun	"	3
Cauliflower, Large size—Tai Yeh Choi Fa	each	12
Cauliflower, Medium size—Cheung Yeh Choi-fa	each	8
Cauliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Choi-fa		5
Carrots—Kam Shun		6
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Choy		3
Celery, English—Yeung Kan Chui		5
Celery, White—Pak Yeung Kan Choi		—
Chillies, Dried—Con Lat Chiu		10
" Red—Hung Fa "		7
" Green—Cheung Lat Chiu		7
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Lee Choi Liu		8
Cucumbers—Cheng Kwa		3
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa		10
Garlic—Suen Tau		6
Ginger, young—Sun Tsz Keung		3
" old—Lo Keung		0
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kau	℔	15
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	piece	4
Lettuce—Yeung Sang Choi	each	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	"	4
" Mandarin—Kwai Lum Ma Tai	"	0
Musk Melon		—
Mushrooms, fresh—Sang Cho Kho		—
Onions, Bombay—Yeung Chung Tau		6
" Green—Sang Chung		4
" Shai—Sheung Hoi Chung Tau		5
" Japan—Yat Poon " "		—
Okroes—Mo Key		8
Parsley, English—Yeung Un Sai	℔	10
Green Peas—Cheng Tau		10
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu		3
" Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Shu Tsai		3
" Japan—Yat Poon Shu Tsai		3
" American—Fa Ki " "		8
" Foochow—Fuk Chau Shu Tsai		2
" Macao—Oh Moon " "		—
Pumpkin—Toong Kwa		3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	℔	3
Rhubarb		20
Shalots—Con Cheng Tau		6
Spinage (Chinese)—Paw Choi		—
Spinach—Yin Choi		4
Tomatoes—Fan Ker		5
Taros—Wu Tau		3
Turnips, Pan-ti (Long)—Low Pak		2
" English—Yeung Low Pak	piece	2
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa		5
Water Cresses—Sai Yeung Choi		6
" Caltrops—Lan Kuh	℔	—
" Lily Roots—Lin Ngau	"	4
Yams—Tai Shu		4
Sage	per bundle	8

The prices necessarily vary from day to day and the Sanitary Board has no power to compel stallholders to sell at the prices quoted.

W. EDWIN ROWLANDS,
Secretary, Sanitary Board.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1910.

THE PORTENTOUS DECADE.

When the history of the past ten years comes to be written, it will be described as the interval between the Victorian and the second Georgian era. The period of King Edward the Peacemaker will be remembered and loved and revered as was the reign of that good King, Edward the Confessor, whose laws and customs were constantly appealed to by the English people against their Kings, and even by the Norman nobility, who so quickly became a part of that people. The wound made by the death of our King Edward is too recent, it is still too painful to permit our minds to dwell on the gravity of his loss to us, or to do more than point out that in the heavy days before us, many will cry out "Oh, for the laws and customs of good King Edward." Ten years ago, Englishmen saw with loyal and regretful hearts the inevitable decline towards the grave of that venerable lady Queen Victoria, who has already been surnamed "The Good," whose reign is unparalleled in all History among all nations. Ten years ago the doors of the temple of the British Janus were, as usual, open. The Boer Commandant, General Louis Botha, now in an unprecedented political position as Prime Minister of United South Africa, was attacking the Forces of the British Sovereign and waging war upon her people. Ten years ago, on January the 1st, 1901, the Australian Commonwealth was inaugurated with that solemnity and splendour which befit the birth of a new nation. The Earl of Hopetown was perhaps one of the last of the representative nobility of Britain who will be called upon to preside at a similar ceremony. The birth of a nation which as yet we will not venture to dignify by the title of sister to Australia, has only recently been blessed by the presence of that Uncle of His Majesty the King, who will be remembered by many in Hongkong, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. That South Africa may become in truth a Sister Nation to Canada and Australia is, indeed, our fervent prayer. New Zealand, too, has become a Commonwealth, disdaining the humbler title of Colony. Her experiments in democracy will be watched with anxiety and, we hope, without pain, by lovers of the Empire during the decade which lies before us. We wish that we could record that the enormous increase in the volume of the trade of the United Kingdom itself has coincided with a similar increase in the well-being of the poorer classes. In spite of the lavish promises of a Socialistic Government, the poor are more with us than ever, and the crime of our English Poor-Law system still cries to Heaven for vengeance. We do not see that we have any further subjects on which we are to congratulate our British fellow-countrymen. A few small changes may be noted, such as the result of Mr. Haldane's clear thinking, in the substitute of the name "Territorial" for that of "Volunteer," in the course of a so-called reform of our Auxiliary Forces. In the Navy, ships are, as usual, getting bigger than ever, and as usual British ships fewer than ever. The same may be said of our Mercantile Marine. We have lost Lord Salisbury. One hundred years ago we lost Pitt in the same decade. It is with no very great complacency that we cease introspection and direct our attention to the affairs of other nations. Germany, it is true, has suffered no great cataclysm; the disputes as to whether His Majesty the Emperor said something either wise or foolish, or telegraphed it, or whether his Chancellor said it or instigated it, or wrote it, or telegraphed it, seems to be more of concern to German Socialist journalists than to that great, sober-and-well-trained nation, which already has the hegemony of Central and Eastern Europe, for Russia can no longer be said to be an European nation now that she has been conquered by an Asiatic people from without, and is still under the slavery of a Tartar element from within. It is not an event to record but a fact to rejoice over that the oldest and most venerable of European Monarchs, Francis Joseph of Austria, is still with us. *Gott erhalte ihn.* It is surely no fault of his that an era of Treaty-breaking has been marked by the annexation of Bosnia and Herzogovina. Personally, we think the Bosnians very lucky. France, beloved by all wise Englishmen, as, indeed, she was by our late wise King, is busy trying to avoid making History, having at last realized that that country is happiest which has no History at all. But, as usual, she is quarrelling with herself, and has got herself mixed in that silliest of quarrels, a religious one. The most appalling earthquakes that History records have occurred in the South of Italy and in Sicily. As usual the House of Savoy proved itself worthy to be the Chief of the Italian people, and Victor Emanuel the Second showed himself no mean descendant of his Warrior Ancestors. He was ably assisted in his heroic work among the ruins of his shattered cities, saving life and succouring the wounded, by his brave and beautiful wife, Queen Helena of Montenegro, daughter of the latest made of Kings, that brave old Warrior Nicolas the First. Another kingdom came into being, and Ferdinand the First may pride himself on being the second real King of the House of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. Albert, the grandson of Leopold of the same House, who was honoured by the affection and intimacy of Queen Victoria, has succeeded that other Leopold, who was not so honoured. Holland has contributed to her importance in the world by showing that she can be happy under one Queen and confident of being equally so under the rule of another. Queen Wilhelmina's daughter was a welcome addition to the number of Princesses in Europe. We do not know whether Norway is to be congratulated or not on her severance from her sister of the Scandinavian peninsula. The Norwegians are so brave and so free a people that we Britains have always loved them well, and greatly as we regret anything which may tend to discourage the hope of a United Scandinavia, we cannot refrain from congratulating King Haakon the First and the gracious English Princess, who is now his Queen. Of Spain there is little to be said; King and Queen appear to be deeply loved and to deserve it. Their family is steadily increasing. This is our only consolation in our fear lest his courage, for he is brave even to rashness will cost him his life. Affairs such as that of Barcelona may, we hope, not occur in the ensuing decade. In the western part of the great Iberian peninsula, Fair Lusitania has to mourn the death of a king and of his son and the birth of a Republic. Other assassinations of the past ten years are the unspeakable business of the hacking to pieces by midnight murderers of King Alexander and Queen Draga of Servia, whose blood, another new-made King, one Peter Karageorgevitch, has been unable, or unwilling to avenge; the shooting of that able politician President McKinley at the Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo; and of one of the makers of Japan, Prince Ito, by a Korean fanatic or patriot. The latter murder was useless for his country, for one of the first actions of Prince Ito's successors in the Government of that unhappy Kingdom Korea, was the open deposition of the puppet Emperor who, now degraded, or as some would think, elevated to the rank of a Japanese Prince, displays his homage or his slavery at the Imperial Court of Tokyo. It would be well for our hopes for the realization of the Brotherhood of Man if the age long struggle between Europe and Asia, begun at Marathon, continued at Arbela and through the Centuries at Chalons, at Toulouse and under the walls of Vienna in 1683 has been ended for ever by the taking of Port Arthur from the Russians and the decisive victory of the Japanese in the Straits of Tsushima. The first decade of one hundred years ago is memorable to all students of Naval History by the glorious names of Nelson and Collingwood; the Japanese of one hundred years hence will speak of Togo and his gallant comrades as we do of our ancestors. It is well, however, to remember that our men of Nelson's day had to fight against heroes. The French of Napoleon's time were of a greater mould than the flabby Russians of the days of the Douma. In this connection, it is not unworthy of remark, in view of the fact that future History will surely use the two events for purposes of comparison, that the Russian officers who lost their ships at Port Arthur were engaged in a festival on shore, and that not quite a hundred years ago those British officers who were about to change the face of Europe at Waterloo left a ball-room for the field of victory. The indecisive battle of Moukden—for Kuropatkin made good his retreat—was followed by an indecisive peace. Manchuria still remains to Asia what the Netherlands once were to Europe. This does not promise well for our longed for Brotherhood of Man. Will the events which occurred early in 1900, whose effects we are still feeling to this day in China, conduce to the same end? We do not wish to reopen old sores; the Boxer tragedy is still too fresh in our minds. We think that the less said about that terrible business the better, at least to-day when the coming of the New Year makes us pray for forgiveness all round, for if we have much to forgive the Chinese we also have much to be forgiven. A figure in History, less important, we think, than that of Li Hung Chang, disappeared in the person of the Empress-Dowager. At another time we may have to discuss her career; on this occasion we can do no more than note her passing. Turkey has removed—the Sultan who was called—or miscalled—by the English newspapers "Abdul the damned." She has also removed all the pariah dogs of Constantinople to a desert-island in the Bosphorus, where, having no other provision, they are eating each other. Turkey has also opened a Parliament. The members are busy making provision for themselves, but we cannot help wondering whether their fate will be similar. We have to record the greatest event of this century, the conquest of the air. We remember our grief in 1895 at the death of Dr. Otto Lilienthal, the proto-martyr of Aviation, if by that barbarous word we must designate travelling through the air in a vehicle heavier than that through which it flies. Space will not permit us to enumerate the names of those who have laid down their lives in the struggle for this new conquest by man in an element, until quite lately believed to be unconquerable. Less astonishing, but perhaps equally murderous, is the development of the submarine-boat and most astonishing of all is the extension of wireless-telegraphy to such a degree as to enable steamer Captains to denounce criminals by the Morse code from the middle of the Atlantic. Less important, but perhaps in the long run, equally troublesome phenomena, are the newshape of ladies hats and the hobbleskirt. The fashions of ten years ago were not as bad as that. With China and her affairs we shall not deal to-day; she is too vast for superficial comment and the great forces now in conflict within this mighty Empire cannot be dismissed by an easy pen in ten lines or by a casual glance at an Historical essay of necessity incomplete.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

TENDERS are invited in the current issue of the *Gazette* for the supply of flower pots in the coming year.

INVITATIONS have been issued for a smoking concert to be held at the Water Police Station at Tsim-tu-tsui on the 14th January.

OWING to pressure on our space we are obliged to hold over several items of interest until our next issue.

WE have to acknowledge calendars and date-boxes from Messrs. H. Price and Co., Ltd., the Vacuum Oil Company, and Mr. T. Chee, Agent for the Yost Typewriter.

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board is called for Tuesday next at 3.45 p.m. Following are included among the orders of the day:—

Letter from Government relative to the training of nullahs near the Military Hospital.

Correspondence relative to water closets at Nos. 38 and 40 Queen's Road Central.

Application for permission to erect five water closets at the Italian Convent, Inland Lot No. 58.

COCAINE REGULATIONS.

On and after the 1st December, 1910, the manufacture in China by Chinese and foreigners of cocaine, and of syringes, needles, and such-like implements for its use, is absolutely prohibited; and the importation of the same into China by Chinese and foreigners is likewise prohibited, except in the case of duly qualified foreign medical practitioners, foreign chemists and druggists, civil hospitals established by government in any province, military and naval hospitals and surgeons, and medical colleges of any kind complying with certain conditions.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

A Happy New Year and many of them to all my readers!

It was a happy thought that prompted His Excellency to confer a peculiar honour on Sir Henry May last Thursday. Sir Henry during his tenure of office here has proved himself a hard-working official, a sportsman and a gentleman. His future career will be watched with interest. *Bon voyage* to the genial Colonial Secretary and his family.

Another wail from the community. A number of "sham" sportsmen have been giving free play to their sporting instincts and threaten the entire extinction of bird-life in the Colony. These human magpies certainly ought to be discouraged by every means in the Government's power, as the matter in question is a peculiar form of nuisance from which the Colony has never been entirely free.

A Continental medico has made the startling discovery that modern life is far too comfortable. He has issued a grave warning in which he declares that humanity is losing its power of resistance. It was only the other day that one of those persons whose chief glory lies in dabbling in statistics calmly announced that the world was going mad, so the latest comparatively mild statement need occasion no particular alarm. What would the doctor have us do, I wonder?—Would it delight his soul to see us exercise all the vigour of the religious recluse whose imagination has been fired by fanatical fervour or would he prefer to see us devise means for the infliction of self torture in our everyday affairs? One of his arguments is that modern man, watched over and taken care of by the police, loses the ability to struggle for himself. It would be interesting to know how long the worthy gentleman would care to stay in this little Colony of ours were "Bobby" to be *honest*? Probably, in such a case he would have every opportunity of bringing his powers of self-protection into vigorous use, but how far he would enjoy undergoing the process is a moot point. Then again, the popularity of lifts, tram-cars, omnibuses, and motor-cars is a serious danger. He advised Parisians not to make use of under-round street crossings unless they are old and feeble, but to face bravely the peril of dodging the traffic, an exercise which presents endless opportunities for the display of coolness, courage, and ready decision. "Again," says the doctor, "by all means let lifts be constructed, but label them: 'Intended, for preference, for the use of old ladies and the feeble.' Self-respect will do the rest." Those in search of hobbies might try this new form of diversion. It is bound to prove a novelty of no uncertain type.

A French writer in a Paris journal has been making a fascinating study of the modern development of woman. According to him woman's youthfulness, as we understand it to-day, is purely factitious. The enlargement of her activity will destroy all conventional barriers. Women writers and artists, the women who, by reason of their duties, come into contact with the happiness and suffering of the masses, enjoy almost always a prolonged youth. At an age when the workless women of the Faubourg St. Germain and of the bourgeoisie have disappeared from the world of the living, those at the head of the dramatic and musical movement are entering upon their second youth. And the result of this prolongation of the succeeding periods of life will have its effect in the prolongation of childhood, of the time given to the formation of body and mind. Truly a beautiful ideal of womanhood.

In Hongkong, where so much is often heard of the people's so-called musical tastes, the principals of the following stories will be recognised as the exact prototypes of those who pose as musical critics. It appears that a correspondent of a musical paper knows of a lady who wrote to a music seller for a song called "The Old Black Mare." The reply was that they had not got it, but could supply "The Grey Ass." This may go with the story told of the music seller who being asked for a copy of Rossini's "Moses in Egypt," said he was out of stock of that work, but could supply "Ehren on the Rhine."

The following delightful anecdote will be appreciated by local wielders of the willow:—"Talking about cricket," said Private Pate "I recall a match I once took part in during the late Boer War. We'd made a bat and some wickets, and were having a game among ourselves, quite unaware of the enemy's presence in our vicinity. I was batting, and as I saw the bowler raise his arm, a shell came with tremendous speed towards my wicket. Like lightning I raised my bat and struck it, and it went for six, and'—"Do you mean to tell me," exclaimed one of his listeners, "that you hit a live shell?" "Oh, dear me, no!" replied the private. "It was only an oyster-shell the bowler had sent down, instead of the ball."

In view of the approaching visit of a French aerial expert on these shores, the following story is distinctly apropos.—It was an absent-minded traveller who had lately taken to ballooning. "Yes," he observed impressively, "It was a fearful journey. The machine, a thousand feet up, and no more ballast, headed straight for Siberia, and the rarefied air—well, you know as well as I do what effect *that* has on a balloon. Yes, the peril was terrible." Then the old habit was too strong for him. "Then wolves detected our presence. A desperate race ensued. We felt their hot breath on the nape of our necks."

And here's another "In the Air" story:—A firm of brokers, having been asked by a client to recommend a good investment, advised him to purchase the Five per Cent. Adjustment Mortgage bonds of the Seaboard Air Line Railway. The order was duly executed, but after the contract note had been dispatched the client wrote asking his brokers to cancel the bargain, as he had come to the conclusion that airships were not a desirable form of investment!

Errors in inscriptions are proverbial. A Paris contemporary gives an example on new lines. A Caen maker of mortuary wreaths was requested to place on the ribbon "Rest in Peace, Au revoir." Two hours later his client dashed to add to the tribute, and sent a telegraphic message with the request to add the words after "peace," "'In Heaven,' if there be room" on the ribbon. The letterer was equal to the occasion, and improved upon it, so the mourners had the consolation of knowing that their good wishes were provisional, for the legend read: "Rest in Peace in Heaven, if there be room. Au revoir."

CARVAL CRITIC.

HONGKONG TRADE IN 1910.

A GLOOMY YEAR FOR SHIPPING.

BOOM IN RUBBER AND OPIUM.

BRIGHTER PROSPECTS DAWNING.

NEW ERA OF PROSPERITY PREDICTED.

In looking back over the trade of our Colony in 1910, we are not able to see much to congratulate ourselves upon, but on the other hand a great deal to make us realise that we have indeed passed through a period of particular stress, which has not been paralleled for many years past. In the first instance there is to be taken into account as an important factor in the matter the great stringency of money which has been the consequence of the financial crisis in China. So many banks closed their doors during the year, and so many leading houses had to suspend business, that money became exceedingly tight and trade was very adversely affected all round. Every single department of business felt the malign influence of this state of depression and our local industries in particular were stagnated. Another notable movement which led to the loss of working capital to satisfy the Colony's working requirements was the boom, which had the effect of burning a good many fingers in the ranks of investors and has tied up great sums of money in a product that cannot reach a high volume of supply for several years to come. In our great shipping industry, things have been as unsatisfactory as they possibly could be. Low rates for tonnage have ruled all throughout the year, and at the close of the twelve-month the outlook is not one whit improved. The money crisis had a bad effect on the chartering business from which it is likely to suffer for a while yet. The cause of the decline in rates is attributed to the decreasing demand, combined with the freer offering of tonnage and it is feared that some steamers trading down South will find it difficult within the next few weeks to obtain a freight from whatever port they happen to terminate their present charter. A radical recovery may not be looked for until the end of February when the Saigon rice-crops may be available for export. In the property market rents have gone up all round, and sales though smaller in number, brought better prices than last year. The Sugar trade was very bad during 1909. Oil exports increased largely, and reductions in rates have been consequent upon competition on the market being keenly followed up. In the opium trade we have seen the inauguration of a revolution and also partly the operations of the same. In years to come, opium exports will disappear altogether under the present suppressive regime. We can only express the hope that the year 1911 will prove brighter and happier than its predecessor.

SHIPPING AND FREIGHTS.

At the beginning of 1910, only a moderate business was being done in the local shipping market and the supply of tonnage seeking employment was gradually increasing. But this state of affairs changed for the better as the month progressed; a demand for tonnage from Saigon to Hongkong had again appeared on the scene. Saigon market opened with a boat accepting 12½ cents but the rate trended upwards until it had reached 15 cents per picul. For Daloy and Chefoo from Canton there were several settlements at 24 and 26 cents. February rates showed a decline. The only feature of interest was the renewal of the charters of five of the Norwegian steamers running from Hongkong to Saigon for the China-Siamese Steam Navigation Co. for another period of 12 months at somewhat enhanced rates. During China New Year holidays prompt tonnage was in abundance and readily accepting the poor rates offered. In March, Saigon is a centre of attention for shipowners, but it particularly proved a source of disappointment to them at that season of the year; yet rates improved to 15 and afterwards to 18 cents. The general tone of the market, however, and especially in the South was a decidedly better one. A fair amount of chartering business was done. For the South orders were very numerous and the shortage of tonnage served to sustain rates upon a very firm basis. In all sections rates rose considerably, and more business would have resulted but for scarcity of carriers.

In April, the interesting feature of the freight market was the continued upward tendency of rates, caused by the good demand from Saigon and the Philippines to Hongkong, especially in the latter direction. Bangkok also was continually applying for tonnage for Hongkong. With the opening of the Northern ports the Yangtsze market became firmer, and good business was confidently anticipated. Much the same state of affairs continued until the end of April, with orders being left unfulfilled as practically all available tonnage was employed and owners declined business which did not suit them at the rates offered. There were heavy arrivals of grain from Saigon, and rates declined a point. In May there was not much activity in the freight market, inquiries generally having fallen off. The Canton demand for beans and beancake collapsed and inquiries for outside steamers therefore vanished. Chartering was light throughout the second part of the month and offers of tonnage limited. Rates advanced to 21 cents on the Saigon run. From the Yangtsze it was reported that there was no more tonnage seeking employment, but the demand was less owing to the stoppage of the export of cereals from the river ports.

The latter part of June presented a very miserable attitude from an owner's point of view and the business done was comparatively small. Heavy shipments of grain from the South brought rates down again to 18 cents; whilst the North reported rates all round declining and very little demand.

The second half of the year opened with a very feeble market with hardly any orders above paying levels in the market. On the Newchwang run only the time-chartered steamers did any business. Till the end of July, trade all round was unsatisfactory and the market was almost bare of orders. Northern freights, which had looked promising were practically dead. August showed no improvement, and rates showed a decline on recent fixtures. The Northern market showed a state of demoralisation. The whole bulk of business was dull and inactive and suffered from the financial crisis in China. Freights continued so low that at last owners were considering whether it was not better to lay up their boats than to ply them at the rates offering.—Competition was begun on the Saigon run (rice) the regular liners and a rate war was begun. Some tonnage for prompt loading, Saigon-Java, was booked. In the North the volume of trade did not warrant the employment of outside boats; but as the Newchwang season opened a big increase in the Yangtsze trade was anticipated. The first two weeks of October were bad generally with small demand for tonnage except to Saigon and the Philippines. In consequence of the many Chinese failures at this time money was very tight and had a bad effect on shipping all round. Before the end of October the Saigon rate had fallen to 10 cents per picul. In the North things were reported to be on the mend. Newchwang rates rose to 30 cents. Small business ruled again during November and the Yangtsze rates showed a falling off. By the end of the month the matters had arrived at a deadlock so far as the South was concerned and rates receded to 9 cents. Since then, there has been no improvement to record. Even regular boats have been finding difficulty in obtaining freights. In the opinion of those best qualified to judge a radical recovery may not be looked for till the end of February when the new Saigon grain may be ready for export.

OPIUM.

At the close of the year 1909 the market showed an upward tendency in sympathy with the rise in India and in the early days of January rates advanced from $1,435 to $1,620. Other descriptions also followed the improvement in the Bengal drug. Towards the end of January business was done in Patna and Benares at $1,740. The rise was due to the increase in the Malwa export in 1911 as notified by the Indian Government. In the beginning of February, as demand subsided, rates began declining but later on the market firmed up owing to the higher price realized at the "Auction Sale" at Calcutta. Patna was quoted at $1,815 and Benares at $1,875. The China New Year intervened and business was slackened and only the usual complimentary sales were done, but at the end of the month, when the news from India arrived re the Budget Estimates some excitement took place, which gave a fillip to the market and prices advanced to $1,920 and a good business was put through. The market kept steadily advancing on to March, when in the middle of the month the market, in sympathy with the rise in Shanghai, began an

UNPRECEDENTED CAREER OF LEAPS AND BOUNDS

which is unparalleled in the history of the opium trade. The market, both here and in Shanghai, started on a "race for life" competition to reach the highest point in rates. It resembled very much the course of a comet rushing at a terrific rate to arrive at its perihelion and throughout its mad career it sped along with slight divergencies to reach its zenith, and prices reached to $2,250 in April. It continued its onward rush, when the highest price on record was paid at the Calcutta Auction sale—Rs. 3,700 for Patna and Rs. 4,000 for Benares. Owing to the advance in India, prices shot up here to $2,850, the highest price reached in the Hongkong market. Then, as the zenith was reached and the excitement abated, the market like the comet, began to

RECEDE AT ITS APHELION COURSE

in May. Buyers kept aloof and therefore the market became depressed and prices began to tumble in an inverse proportion. It was just about this time that somebody woke up to the fact that it was quite opportune to materialise the theory of the Viceroy of Nanking of creating a monopoly of the trade, whereby the suppression of the so-called evil of smoking opium would be facilitated. The Opium Bureau, grasping the opportunity, at once devised a scheme of taxing the imported drug into Kwangtung Province, in addition to the usual taxes, $750 on every ball sold at that place. The scheme, though well devised, yet was contrary to the treaties and one cannot help seeing through its flimsy structure the motive that actuated its promoters tempted by the high price realized on insisting to carry out their plans despite its illegality in accordance with Treaty Rights. It is also remarkable to note that the Anti-Opiumists do not see the game as played by the Chinese, for if their game is a winning one, then what would prevent the establishment of other bureaus for the imposition of further taxes on the other kinds of goods imported into China? For if one commodity is allowed an extra imposition in contravention to Treaty Rights, it would

CREATE A PRECIDENT WHICH WOULD BE DETRIMENTAL

to the other branches of the Import trade. And the sooner the question is settled the better it is for trade in general. The month of May was a remarkable one, for the market vaulted back and lay dormant on its back

a long time. It woke up in June, when a demand had set in, and business was done at $1,600 and gradually advanced to $1,935. Then a reaction took place owing to the imposition of the new tax at Canton which caused a depression in the market. Towards the end of the month, owing to some demand, business was done at $1,900 for Patna, $1,920 30 for Benares and then the market closed quiet. Urgent steps were taken by the importers, both here and in India, to get this new tax removed, which was harassing the trade, but they proved of no avail, as the authorities at Canton persisted in carrying out their plans. The Local Government had been very energetic in giving their support but with little or no effect, as the Chinese authorities were determined to levy this new tax as one of the means of suppressing the opium trade—a very plausible excuse. Not only did the Kwangtung province take up this question of levying a fresh imposition, but the other provinces followed the example as circumstances or opportunity permitted.

1 July.

SOME BUSINESS WAS PUT THROUGH

in the early part of the month at $1,930 for Patna and $1,530 for Benares and receded to $1,800 and $1,750, respectively. The market continued in dull state in the beginning of August with rates declining, till it touched $1,675—which is the lowest rate since the boom in the drug—and then it recovered, when a demand set in at that rate. Buyers evidently thought that this rate was the rock bottom price as compared with the rates of the previous months operated to some extent. In consequence thereof, the market became firmer towards the close of the month and closed with $1,760 for Patna and $1,750 for Benares.

September showed signs of activity, both here and in Shanghai, and at the end of the month prices touched for Patna and Benares at $2,160. This enhancement was due somewhat to a rumour published in the papers that the British Minister was insisting as to the withdrawal of the new tax imposed on the drug by the Bureau at Canton.

PRICES CONTINUED TO ADVANCE

and as there was a further spurt, they reached to $2,300 for New Patna and $2,260 for New Benares at the end of October, when they dropped again, after a limited business was done, to $2,150 and the market closed quiet. It opened again in November and a good amount of business was done at $2,310 for New and Old Patna and $2,190 for New Benares and later on at $1,350/70 for New Patna, $1,350 for Old Patna and $1,324/50 for New Benares, with the market remaining steady, but towards the end prices began to drop and a fair business was put through in the early days of December at $2,310 for New Patna, $1,320 for Old Patna and $2,030 for New Benares, with a progressive advancement in rates, which touched at $2,350/75 for New Patna and $2,350 for New Benares. At the close of the year the market is quiet.

The

PROSPECTS OF THE TRADE

depend entirely on the vagaries of the Chinese authorities. Though the British Government are faithfully adhering to their yearly 10% reduction of export yet it remains a great deal with the Chinese government to carry out their part of the contract. Apart from this, with the question of the monopoly and this new tax, the trade is harassed a great deal and it is impossible to make any sort of assertion when it will be settled, considering the determination of carrying it out is very strong with the authorities. At present, it is still pending solution and parleyings are carried on now between the Foreign Office and the Waiwupu.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Probably, no year has opened with greater promise than 1910. Trade was good and the share market was healthy and active. By March, however, the business in Rubber shares had reached large proportions all over the world and developed into a "Boom," the like of which has possibly never before affected so many business centres. The end of March saw the top of the Boom and prices then broke both for rubber and rubber shares and have sagged away steadily ever since.

Hongkong caught the fever and

JOINED IN THE GENERAL GAMBLE.

Fortunately, the shares purchased were mostly in sound companies and although too high prices were paid in many cases there was always a market to sell to in London or Singapore.

It is possibly to the credit of the Hongkong Share Brokers that the business was restrained in this way.

In Shanghai the gamble took the form of buying shares in locally floated companies at absurdly high premiums and the result has been most disastrous.

The slump has

CAUGHT THE SPECULATORS FULL

of unsaleable shares whose value in many cases has dwindled to a small nominal figure and the losses caused have been enormous. It will be a long time before Shanghai can recover from the shock of the rubber collapse.

Shanghai is intimately associated with Hongkong in share business and her present deplorable plight no doubt affects very adversely the Hongkong share market generally.

Hongkong has had a bad time of it since March; not only have rubber shares (of which a fair number are still held here) shown heavy depreciation but many local stocks have

SHARED THE SAME FATE.

The following comparison of prices in January, 1910, and December, 1910, will show what the colony suffered in some local stocks.

Stocks.	Jan.	Dec.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation shares	$1,000	$900
Unions	$935	$325½
Douglas Steamships	$32	$10
Indo-Chinas	$61	$56
China Sugars	$158	$124
Fenwicks	$10	$4½
Whiteaves	$51	$51
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 82	Tls. 67½
Honghong Wharves	Tls. 128	Tls. 95
Humphreys Estates	$4	$5
Shanghai Lands	Tls. 117	Tls. 100
China Borneos	$7½	$7½
China Providents	$½	$7
Green Islands	$7	$3
Ropes	$21½	$7
Union Waterboats	$10	$6½

There have been

A FEW CASES OF APPRECIATION,

notably in Canton Insurances from $145 to $185, but on the whole the shrinkage has been very severe indeed and, when added to the decline in "rubbers," it is small wonder that business in stocks and shares is in a bad way.

However, Hongkong and Shanghai (especially the latter) have great recuperative powers and it is to be hoped that bumper crops in mid and north China may tell their tale and that the future may have better times in store for the business communities of Hongkong and Shanghai than the immediate outlook would appear to warrant.

Hongkong is no doubt suffering from loss of trade and shipping diverted to other ports and also from the impending decease of the opium trade, which will hit her very hard. Possibly,

NEW TRADES MAY GROW UP

and new businesses be evolved, but they do so very gradually and probably Shanghai will be humming again before Hongkong shows much life.

LANDED ESTATES.

In the property market, there was an improvement all round, but especially in the Western district. Rents have gone up all round. In Hunghom and Kowloon there have not been many sales, but these have all been carried through at much higher rates than those ruling last year. Like all other departments of business in the Colony, the property market felt severely the financial crisis through which we have passed in the course of the twelve-month, bringing in its train numerous failures and bankruptcies. But for the consequent stringency of money, property would have been in a much stronger position at the end of the year and there would certainly have been more sales to report.

KEROSENE OIL AND PETROLEUM.

During the first eight months of 1910, prices remained steady in comparison with those of 1909, but since then, gradual reductions have taken place, until the price is now about $1.00 per case less. This makes us give credence to the many reports which have appeared in the Home papers, to the effect that there is a price war on between the Asiatic Petroleum Company and the Standard Oil Company, which the intention either by reduced prices increasing the consumption or bringing the two Companies to an agreement as to the prices. The result, we understand, is undoubtedly beneficial to the consumer, for on reliable information we are informed that the consumption of oil in China for 1910 is at least 15 per cent over 1909. Again we may say that this increase in consumption should not be attributed entirely to the reduction in prices referred to, but to the continued activity on the part of the two importing Companies mentioned, in placing their oil at all the principal distributing centres in the interior of the Chinese Empire.

YARN MARKET.

The year under review generally speaking has been a good one for the yarn trade. Prices have throughout kept up very well and at present, maintain an abnormal level.

PIECE GOODS.

The staple Piece Goods trade during 1910 must be regarded as satisfactory to importers and buyers alike. The continual advance in the price of raw cotton since the early months of the year combined with a fairly steady exchange has enabled native holders to dispose of their stocks advantageously and there can be little doubt that on the whole the period under review has been a fairly profitable one to all concerned.

The position to-day is quite healthy.

A GOOD DEMAND.

from other sources has greatly strengthened the home market and this factor combined with that of a short cotton crop, has convinced both the Chinese buyers and foreign importers of the necessity for replacing their much depleted stocks if they wish to secure any cargo for the early months of 1911.

As regards the Fancy Goods branch of the trade,

RESULTS ARE NOT SO ROSY.

Unfortunately, the major portion of this business is done on credit terms and it is matter for regret that more discrimination is not exercised in this connection. A glaring instance of such trading was ably commented upon in the columns of the local Press some time ago, when it was shown that a native firm with a capital of $30,000/- actually

TRADED TO THE EXTENT OF OVER $1,000,000/-

with disastrous results to the firm in question and to the market generally. Further, there is a tendency on the part of some importers to increase their business by granting facilities in the way of credit to small native firms whose financial resources are not such as to warrant this confidence. Our market has undoubtedly been affected to a large extent by the financial crises in the North brought about by reckless speculation in Rubber shares and the consequent stringency in the money market has compelled many native dealers to dispose of their stocks whenever opportunities offered on almost any terms in order to meet their engagements. The result is that a very substantial amount of this year's cargo must be carried over into 1911 and naturally new purchases for the spring trade will be proportionately curtailed.

SUGAR.

The trade in sugar has been bad generally. In the beginning of the year up to April, there was a good demand and prices went up, as a result of which considerable money was made and good profits resulted. After that, there was no business and prices gradually came down to $3—about 1/3 of the price. In the case of white sugar, for example, the highest price reached was $16½. The present quotation is $7.70. Recent reports from Java stated that business was still at a complete standstill and a later report was to the effect that a very weak tone continues to predominate, the sales being next to none. The latest report goes to show that after a long standstill, demand has recovered at least for the 1910 crop, while the 1911 crop again remained neglected. Business of some importance was done. Up to October last, 4,313,263 piculs were imported, while the figures for the same period last year were 445,613. The reason for the fall in prices lies in the fact that there was a good beet crop in Europe. In the Chinese market, prices have gone down owing to heavy failures in Shanghai, mainly owing to speculations in rubber and tightness of the money market. There has been no market for refined sugar. Previous to this, white sugar was sent to India but no market being found there for the product, it is now sent to Hongkong. Prices have come down daily, which has had a bad effect on refined sugar, prices for which have been reduced gradually, for both the refined and the raw product. Under usual circumstances, there has always been a brisk demand for both refined and raw sugar during the moon-cake festival, but this year, owing to the failures in Shanghai, the tightness of money and bad business generally, the consumption of sugar has decreased.

FLOUR.

Importations for the year 1910 from America amounted to 2,592,000 bags, i.e. 277,000 bags less than in 1909. The year has been marked by several losses among Chinese here. Prices of American markets being very high in the earlier part of the year, stocks accumulated here. The flour is not keeping very well and heavy competition has to be reported of mills in Shanghai with flour made from native wheat, but since the latter half of the year, things have again changed. In Shanghai, wheat stocks have practically exhausted until the next crop. This means that the flour business originally taken away from Hongkong by Shanghai mills has practically been returned and to-day, Cantor, Swatow, Amoy and Foochow are drawing their supplies from this market. This has enabled the dealers here to regain to some little extent their losses and call in part of a very serious amount, not less than half a million, although there has been some loss in the amount of flour imported, as shown from the year before, that would be more than offset by heavy purchases that have been made and yet to come forward, to that it will show in exports at the end of 1911 returning prosperity, when it is anticipated that Hongkong will again have regained largely her lost trade. The imports of flour from Australia have fallen away to under 50,000 bags.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

In the wine and spirit trade generally business has been very bad during the past year, and many firms have, as a consequence, given up their licenses.

The imposition of the liquor regulations and duties has not tended to make the wine and spirit trade a very pleasant one to be engaged in. The duties are, on many classes of wines, etc., very high, and a large amount of capital has to be locked up, in paying duty on goods which may not be sold for months after the duty has been paid on them. A large amount of extra work has been put upon the shoulders of firms who do a large business, and this has entailed in the case of many, an increase in the clerical staff. Under the present depression this extra drain on the finances is felt very acutely. New sets of books have had to be introduced in connection with the bonded warehouses, applications for permission to remove goods, for permission to export goods, for permission for various other matters, have to be made out, and this coming on top of a bad year, has been a source of considerable vexation to those engaged in the trade.

COMMERCIAL.

31st December, 1 p.m.

The following quotations for rubber shares by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.:—

Allagars	5/-
Anglo-Javas	Tls. 7
Anglo-Malays	21/9
Balgownies	$10½
Bertams	6/6
Carey Uniteds	16/3 prem.
Castlefields	118,6
Changkat Serdangs	$8½
Cheras (part paid)	$8 prem.
Do. (fully paid)	$18
Damansara	147/6
Eastern-Internationals	13/9 prem.
Glenealys	$2.00
Highlands and Lowlands	101/-
Indragiris	$13½
Kamunings	4/- prem.
Kuala Lumpors	157/6
Ledburys	6./6
Linggis	43/6
London Asiatics	11/9
London Ventures	5/3
Merlimaus	5/-
Pajams	$ 0
Pegohs	$32
Rubber Trusts	17.6 prem.
Sandycrofts	5/6
Sapongs	27/-
Seafields	140/-
Shelfords	70/-
Singapore & Johores	$13
Sungei Chohs	80/-
Sungei Kapars	12,6
Tangkahs	22/6
Toerangis	par
United Serdangs	112,6
United Singapores	$1½
United Sumatras	7/9
United Langkats	90/-
Duffs	12/-
Tronohs	36/6
Para Rubber	5/6 per lb.

His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinances:—Ordinance No. 9 of 1910, entitled—An Ordinance to amend the Pharmacy Ordinance, 1908. Ordinance No. 29 of 1910, entitled—An Ordinance to amend the Pharmacy Amendment Ordinance, 1910.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of
12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.
SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., &c.
(Subject to alteration).
Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong.	From St. John.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JAN. 14TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, FEB. 10TH.
"MONTEAGLE" WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25TH.	.....
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, FEB. 11TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, MAR. 10TH.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, MAR. 11TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, APRIL 7TH.
	From Quebec.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, APRIL 8TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, MAY 5TH.
"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, APRIL 18TH.	.....

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 7 a.m.
"Monteagle" " " " " 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (Including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line) £71.10/-

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and the families. Full particulars of application from Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest *en route*.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON. Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port ..... £43.
Via New York ..... £45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—
D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	*TUNGSHING* †	FRIDAY, 6th Jan., Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	*FOOKSANG** †	FRIDAY, 6th Jan., Noon.
MANILA	*YUENSANG**	SATURDAY, 7th Jan., Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	*KUTSANG**	TUESDAY, 10th Jan., Noon.
MANILA	*LOONGSANG**	SATURDAY, 14th Jan., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The steamers *Kutsang*, *Nansang* and *Fooksang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtsze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang

‡ Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Labad, Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1910. [8

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.		
TSINGTAU, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	"KWANGSE"	1st	Jan.,	Daylight.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"KANCHOW"	1st	"	Daylight.
HAIPHONG	"CHIHLI"	1st	"	10 A.M.
ILOILO & CEBU	"SUNGKIANG"	3rd	"	4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	4th	"	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	5th	"	4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"TAIYUAN"	13th	"	4 P.M.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.
DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (*Anhui*, *Chenan*, *Linan*, *Chinhua*,)—with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares:—$45 single, $80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1910. [9

HONGKONG—PHILIPPINES.

PHILIPPINES STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Date.
RUBI	4000	S. Crosby	MANILA, ILOILO & CEBU	WEDNESDAY, 11th Jan., 1911, at 4 P.M.
ZAFIRO	4050	E. Rice	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	WEDNESDAY, 18th Jan., 1911, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1910. 14

Shipping—Steamers.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE,

Connecting at TACOMA with
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,
AND
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY,
(The only direct train service, without transhipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For.	Steamers	G. Tonnage	Leaves
VICTORIA and TACOMA v. SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"MEXICO MARU"	—	TUESDAY, 10th Jan., 1911, Noon.
VICTORIA and TACOMA via NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"CHICAGO MARU"	6,182	WEDNESDAY, 25th Jan., 1911, Noon.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE,

For	Steamers	Leaves
TAMSUI via SWATOW and AMOY	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 1st Jan., at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY	"SOSHU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 4th Jan., at 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW	"CHISHUN MARU"	THURSDAY, 5th Jan., at 8 A.M.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

S. HIROI, Manager.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1910. [6

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.		SAILING DATES. 1909
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP Via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	KAGA MARU, Capt. M. Hagino,	Tons 7000	WEDNESDAY, 4th Jan., at Daylight.
	ATSUTA MARU, Capt. Wm. Thompson,	Tons 9200	WEDNESDAY, 18th Jan., at Daylight.
	HITACHI MARU, Capt. N. Matheson,	Tons 7000	WEDNESDAY, 1st Feb., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE	§ SADO MARU, Capt. S. Hiorldahl,	Tons 7000	SATURDAY, 31st Dec. From KOBE.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	§ INABA MARU, Capt. K. Kawara,	Tons 7000	TUESDAY, 3rd Jan., at Noon.
	§ TAMBA MARU, Capt. K. Sato,	Tons 7000	TUESDAY, 31st Jan., at Noon.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, Via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi.	Tons 6000	FRIDAY, 20th Jan., Noon.
	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winckler,	Tons 6200	FRIDAY, 17th Feb., at Noon.
BOMBAY, &c.	‡ CEYLON MARU, Capt. Fred. Pyne,	Tons 6300	TUESDAY, 10th January.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winckler,	Tons 6200	WEDNESDAY, 18th Jan., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	‡ BINGO MARU, Capt. S. J. G. Parsons,	Tons 7000	TUESDAY, 3rd January.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	MIYAZAKI MARU, Capt. Murai,	Tons 9000	THURSDAY, 5th Jan., at 5 P.M.

§ Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. ‡ Cargo only. * Carries deck passengers
† Omitting Penang. ¶ Call at Genoa.

PASSENGER SEASON 1911.

SAILINGS AND PASSAGE RATES FROM HONGKONG.

To Marseilles and London via Suez Canal.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Hongkong
MIYASAKI MARU	9,000	15th Feb.
KITANO "	9,000	1st March
IYO "	7,000	15th "
HIRANO "	9,000	29th "
TANGO "	8,000	12th April
KAMO "	9,000	26th "
AKI "	7,000	10th May
MISHIMA "	9,000	24th "

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To London, per New Steamer	1st class Single...	Y550
" " " "	Return...	825
" " " 2nd class Single...		360
" " " "	Return...	540
" " Old Str. 1st class Single...		500
" " " "	Return...	750
" " " 2nd class Single...		330
" " " "	Return...	495

To Victoria, B.C. and Seattle, Wash. U.S.A.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Hongkong
AWA MARU	7,000	28th Feb.
INABA "	7,000	28th March
TAMBA "	7,000	25th April
AWA "	7,000	23rd May

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Pacific Coast Common Points	1st class Single...	£30
" " 2nd " "	...	£21
To London via New York 1st " "	...	£60
" via St. Lawrence 1st " "	...	£59

With option of rail between calling ports in Japan.

Connecting with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS and Atlantic Steamers. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager. [6

Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM
FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship
"DEVANHA,"
Captain H. Towell, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 7th January, 1911, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *Mooltan*, 11,000 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. *Caledonia*, due in London on the 18th February, 1911.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to
R. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th December, 1910. [4

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
(Calling at Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship
"EASTERN,"
Captain Hood, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 7th January, 1911, at Noon.

This new Steamer is especially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1910. [759

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
FOR
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE
VIA
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons.	Captain.	Onorabout
Suevic	6,232	F. S. Cowley	1910 17th Jan.
Kumeric	6,232	G. B. McGill	9th Feb.

Calling at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steerage passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings.
Hongkong, 9th November, 1910. [1

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK,
VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

For Freight and further Information, apply to
DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1910. [60

Shipping—Steamers.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius.

THE Steamship
"CATHERINE APCAR,"
Capt. L. C. Townsend, will be despatched for the above Ports, on THURSDAY, the 5th Jan., 1911, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1910. [7

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, ROTTERDAM AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship
"DENBIGHSHIRE,"
Captain W. Barrett, will be despatched as above about 10th January.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1910. [761

HONGKONG—BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

AMERICAN-ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

S.S. "INDRASAMHA" On or about 21st Jan., 1911.

For Freight and further information, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1910. [773

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship
"PEMBROKESHIRE,"
Captain R. Hayes, will be despatched as above about 2nd February.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the excellent accommodation afforded by this steamer at cheap rates. She is fitted throughout with electric light, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1910. [762

Consignees.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENVORLICH,"
FROM LEITH, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st prox., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 7th prox., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 31st inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th December, 1910. [775

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"BUELOW,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th of January, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th of January, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 10th of January, 1911, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1910.

COMMERCIAL.

10-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T	1/10
Do. demand	1/10 1/6
Do. 4 months' sight	1/11
France—Bank T.T.	2.32
America—Bank T.T.	44¼
Germany—Bank T.T.	1.87⅞
India T.T.	1.36
Do. demand	136⅝
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74½
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. $100	78
Japan—Bank T.T	90
Java—Bank T.T.	1.1½

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C	1/10 7/6
6 months' sight L/C	1/10 9/6
30 days' sight San F'co & New York	44⅞
4 months' sight do.	46⅝
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	1/10 11/0
4 months' sight France	2.36½
6 months' sight "	2.38¼
4 months' sight Germany	191
Bar Silver	25 1/16
Bank of England rate	4½ %
Sovereign	$10.82

SHIPPING AND MAILS

MAILS DUE.

Canadian (*Monteagle*) 2nd prox.
American (*China*) 3rd prox.
American (*Manchuria*) 9th prox.
Canadian (*Empress of India*) 20th prox.
American (*Asia*) 24th prox.

The s.s. *Capri* left Singapore for this port this afternoon, and may be expected here on 5th prox.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of India* left Vancouver, B.C., p.m., on 28th inst., for Hongkong via usual ports of call.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Monteagle* arrived at Kobe at 4.30 p.m., on 29th inst.; and left again at midnight same day, for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at noon, on 2nd prox.

THE WEATHER.

On the 31st at 11.15 a.—The barometer has fallen considerably in S Japan, and risen quickly over N. China.

The depression lying over the Yellow Sea yesterday, has reached the S. part of the Sea of Japan.

A high pressure area lies over the continent to North of the Yangtsze valley.

Strong monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, N.E. winds, strong; fine.

2.—Formosa Channel, same as No 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Helene, Ger. s.s., 771, Bendixen, 30th Dec.—Hoihow 29th Dec., Gen.—J. & Co.
Onsang, Br. s.s., 1,737, E. J. Buller, 30th Dec.—Chingwantao 24th Dec., Coal—C. F. & Co.
Singan, Br. s.s., 1,047, F. Jamieson, 31st Dec.—Haiphong 28th Dec., Rice and Gen.—B. & S.
Siberia, Am. s.s. 5,655, A. Zeeder 31st Dec.—San Francisco 28th Nov., Mails and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.
Yatshing, Br. s.s., 1,214, S. J. Payne, 31st Dec.—Portland 23rd Dec., Coal—J., M. & Co.
Sui Sang, Br. s.s., 1,776, M. Picknell, 31st Dec.—Hongay 27th Dec., Coal.—J., M. & Co.
Taiping, Chi. s.s., 1,158, H. Mackinder, 31st Dec.—Shanghai 28th Dec., Gen.—C. M. S. N. & Co.
Kioto, Br. s.s., 4,023, J. A. Smith, 31st Dec.—Singapore 23rd Dec., Gen.—S., T. & Co.
Linsang, Br. s.s., Picknel, 31st Dec.—Hongay 28th Coal.—J., M. & Co.

Clearances at the Harbour Office

Daijny, for Canton.
Kagoshima Maru, for Karatsu.
Kanchow, for Amoy.
Sui Heong, for Kwang-chow-wan.
Kwangse, for Tsintau.
Daigi Maru, for Swatow.
Haiching, for Amoy.
Yatshing, for Canton.
Haiyang, for Swatow.
Tilan, for Manila.
Anlung, for Hongay.
Ankui, for Shanghai.
Hsuchow, for Swatow.
Anping, for Canton.
Kioto, for Shanghai.
Chihli, for Hoihow.
Ualeno for Canton.

Departures.
Dec. 31.

Nippon Maru, for San Francisco.
Haiching, for Foochow.
Bulow, for Shanghai.
Onsang, for Canton.
Uzv, for Canton.
Dajny, for Canton.
Hangsang, for Shanghai.
Loongsang, for Manila.
Marie, for Saigon.
Coblenz, for Manila.
Kalgan, for Hoihow.
Glenogle, for Rangoon.

Passengers arrived.

Per *Siberia*, for Hongkong from San Francisco—Mrs. R. G. F. Barr and maid, Messrs. C. W. Bernhardt, W. W. Callow, E. Cavanagh, Misses S. Downer, B. Grandstrand, T. P. Robinson, J. C. Simpson, Senator E. C. Voorheis, and Mrs. L. M. Walker. From Yokohama—Messrs. Franklin Field, B. P. Yung, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Matthews, and Mrs. R. D. Millen. From Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. H. Brasseur and native servant, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Denison, and Mrs. L. Spero. From Manila—Hon. and E. F. Johnson, Lt. and Col. Thos. C. Prince, U.S.A., Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Wilson, Mr. and Miss C. H. Pierce, Messrs. R. J. Tobin, E. Schwager, Pedro Mascaro, Dr. J. Mascanans, Mrs. Mascanans and child, Mrs. Florence M. Wegener, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Poole, Lieut. C. L. Arnold, U.S.A., Misses C. F. Whittier, M. P. Waterman, Mr. C. Defer, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Lancaster, M. and Mrs. A. Sing and child, Major Gen. Wm. P. Duval, Mrs. Wm. P. Duval, Messrs. H. W. Bowles, S. Alavrieta, H. Percy Smith, Mrs. N. L. Cock, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. McHugh, Messrs. J. Clark, Wm. Whitely, McDonnell, Capt. Louis J. Van Schaick, Messrs. O. F. Campbell, J. F. McGregor, C. G. Hannan, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Huiskamp, Messrs. D. R. Williams, W. H. Baugh, Harley J. Scott, and Mr. and Mrs. Ching Po.

Passengers departed.

Per *Nippon Maru*, for San Francisco—Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Sykes, Miss M. Sykes, Mr. G. B. Sykes, Mrs. D. L. Model and child, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Kam Cho, Messrs. J. A. Young, Chas. Watson, Chaw Tack Woo, Gal. Sue Ping, A. Buhse, P. Mascard, C. Defer, S. Alvanieta, H. J. Scott, P. Echevarria and S. Lightfoot.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

Anhui, Br. s.s., 1,310, J. B. Harris, 30th Dec.—Canton 29th Dec., Gen.—B. & S.
Catherine Apcar, Br. s.s., 1,710, L. O. Townsend, 30th Dec.—Calcutta 11th Dec., via Penang 17th and Singapore 21st Gen.—D. S. & Co. Ld.
Changchow, Br. s.s. 1,114, F. Boyd, 22nd Dec.—Canton 21st Dec., Gen.—B. & S.
Chihli, Br. s.s. 1,274, H. Mathias, 27th Dec.—Haiphong 25th Dec., Gen.—B. & S.
Daigi Maru, Jap. s.s., 843 H. Murayama, 29th Dec.—Swatow 28th Dec., Gen.—O. S. K.
Dovre, Nor. s.s., 733, Sekke, 28th Dec.—Manila 24th Dec., Ballast.—A. T. & Co.
Empress of China Br. s.s., 3,046, R. Archibald, R.N.R., 21st Dec.—Vancouver 30th Nov. and Shanghai 19th Dec., Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.
Frithjof, Nor. s.s., 890, Andersen 27th Dec.—Brooketon 20th Dec., Coal.—A. T. & Co.
Fukura Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,946 S. Kumawaki, 29th Dec.—Moji 21st Dec., Coal.—M. B. G. K.
Fumi Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,073, S. Kawamure, 21st Dec.—Tarakan 8th Dec., Kerosine oil.—A. P. & Co.
Haiyang, Br. s.s., 1,362, A. E. Hodgins, 20th Dec.—Foochow via Swatow 29th Dec., Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Helios, Nor. s.s., 860, Fundsen, 30th Dec.—Japan 25th Dec., Coal.—Aagaard Thoresen & Co.
Holstein Ger. s.s., 1,103, D. Heuk, 28th Dec.—Haiphong and Hoihow Coal and Rice.—J. & Co.
Hopsang, Br. s.s., 1,359, J. M. Hay, 26th Dec.—Haiphong 26th Dec., Gen.—J., M. & Co.
Inaba Maru Jap. s.s. 3,837, K. Kawara, 25th Dec.—Shanghai 23rd Dec., Gen.—N. Y. K.
Kagoshima Maru, Jap. s.s., 2731, Minamikawa, 28th Dec.—Moji 22nd Dec., Coal.—A. & Co.
Kiukiang, Br. s.s., 1,218 Robertson, 27th Dec.—Wakamatsu 21st Dec., Coal.—B. & S.
Kwangse, Br. s.s., 1,218, Haskett Cole, 17th Dec.—Canton 16th Dec., Gen.—B. & S.
Kueichow, Br. s.s., 1,210, G. Hooker, 28th Dec.—Canton 27th Dec., Gen.—B. & S.
Mexico Maru, Jap. s.s., W. Kobayashi, 29th Dec.—Tacoma via Japan Ports 16th Nov., Gen.—O. S. K.
Nanshan, Br. s.s., 1,199, Wawo, 24th Dec.—Saigon 5th Dec., Rice and Meal.—J., M. & Co.
Proteus Nor. s.s., 1,075, H. E. Looten, 30th Dec.—Canton 28th Dec., Gen.—Aagaard Thoresen & Co.
Redbill, Fr. s.s., 1,501, H. E. Dewel, 21st Dec.—Manila 18th Dec., Gen.—D. & Co.
Samsen, Ger. s.s., 998, R. Petersen, 9th Dec.—Bangkok and Swatow 8th Dec., Rice and Teakwood.—B. & S.
Shansi, Br. s.s., 1,218, Pottinger, 17th Dec.—Swatow 16th Dec., Ballast.—B. & S.
Shaohsing, Br. s.s., 1,707, H. A. Worell 24th Dec.—Hongay 21st Dec., Coal.—B. & S.
Sumitaku, Jap. s.s., 1,465, Marimoto, 27th Dec.—Japan 19th Dec., Honey-bee.—Order.
Suveric, Br. s.s., 4,011 Fred. S. Cowley, 30th Dec.—Seattle and Vancouver, B.C. 28th Nov., Flour and Fish.—D. & Co.
Telemachus, Br. s.s., 1,310, Fraser, 8th Dec.—Saigon 22nd Dec., Gen.—Wo Fat Sing.
Titan, Br. s.s., 5,716 H. W. N. Evans, 25th Dec.—Tacoma via Ports 30th Nov., Flour, Lumber, Salmon and Gen.—B. & S.
Tjikini, Dut. s.s., 3,014, H. Koops, 28th Dec.—Macassar 19th Dec., Gen.—J. C. J. L.
Tsintau, Nor. s.s., 1,463, W. Julnissen, 23rd Dec.—Swatow 22nd Ballast.—W. & Co.
Wakamatsu Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,712, W. Aikawa, 28th Dec.—Wakamatsu 20th Dec., Coal.—M. B. G. K.
Yuensang, Br. s.s., 1,102, P. H. Rolfe, 27th Dec.—Manila 24th Dec., Gen.—J., M. & Co.

SAILING VESSEL.

Juteopolis, Br. 4-masted barque, 2,631, Downs, 10th Dec.—Canton 9th Dec., Case Oil.—S. O. & Co.

Post Office.

☞ Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe.

NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

☞ The Post Office will be open on 2nd January, from 8 to 9 a.m. only.

In the event of the arrival of the French Mail on the 2nd January the Post Office will be open one hour for the delivery thereof.

There will be one delivery and one collection of letters each day as on Sunday.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed on the above dates.

The s.s. *Ville de la Ciotat*, with the Siberian Mail, is due to arrive here on Monday.

A Mail will close for—

Swatow—Per *Haiyang*, 1st Jan., 9 A.M.
Haiphong—Per *Chihli*, 1st Jan., 9 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per *Daigi Maru*, 1st Jan., 9 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per *Haitan*, 3rd Jan., 10 A.M.
Amoy and Shanghai—Per *Tjikini*, 3rd Jan., 10 A.M.
Manila—Per *Tilow* 3rd Dec., 9 A.M.
Saigon—Per *Polyphemus*, 3rd Dec., 10 A.M.
Europe, &c., India, *via* Tuticorin—Per *Ville de la Ciotat*, 3rd Jan., 11 A.M.
Macao—Per *Sui Tai*, 3rd Jan., 1.15 P.M.
Macao—Per *Sui Tai*, 4th Jan., 1.15 P.M.
Iloilo and Cebu—Per *Sungkiang*, 4th Jan., 3 P.M.
Manila—Per *Taming*, 4th Jan., 3 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta — Per *Catherine Apcar*, 5th Jan., 11 A.M.
Shanghai—Per *Chinan*, 5th Jan., 3 P.M.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji—Per *Foksang*, 6th Jan., 11 A.M.
Manila—Per *Yuensang*, 7th Jan., 10 A.M.
Europe, &c., India, *via* Tuticorin—Per *Devanha*, 7th Jan., 11 A.M.
Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth and Fremantle—Per *Eastern*, 7th Jan., 11 A.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per *Siberia*, 7th Jan., 11 A.M.

TO-MORROW.

St John's Cathedral.

1st Sunday after Christmas: 1st January.

Holy Communion 8.15 a.m.

Matins 11 a.m., Responses: Festal, Venite: Goodson, Psalms: of the 1st morning, Te Deum: Stanford in B flat, Jubilate, Ayrton, Anthem: "Glory to God" "Messiah"—Handel.

Holy Communion 11.45 a.m., Kyrie: Stanford in B flat, Hymns: 74 and 321.

N.B.—Psalm 1 Wesley verse 7 in unison.
" 2 do. " 4 and 6 "
" 3 Hopkins " 7 and 8 "
" 4 Monk " 1, 7 and G.P. "
" 5 Hopkins " 1, 2, 7, 8, 11 and 13 in unison.

Evensong 5.45 p.m., Responses: Festal, Psalms: of the 1st evening, Magnificat: Goss 7th evening, Nunc Dimittis: Tonus Peregrinus 23rd evening, Hymns: 74 175 and 179, Preacher: The Bishop of Victoria.

N.B.—Psalm 6 verses 1 and 9 in unison.
" 7 " 1, 2, 11 and 12 "
" 8 " 1 and 9 "

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.

1st Sunday after Christmas, 1st January.

Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and also at noon, Morning Service at 11 a.m., Evening Service at 6 p.m.

Peak Church.

Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Every Sunday.

Roman Catholic Cathedral:—Mass at 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m. and 9.30 a.m. Benediction, 5.30 p.m.

German Bethesda Chapel, West Point:—Morning Service, 11 a.m.

St Francis' Church, Wanchai:—Mass (*Chin*). 6 a.m. (*Port*), 7.30 a.m. Benediction, 5 p.m.

St Joseph's Church, Garden Road:—Morning Service (*English*), 10 a.m.

St Anthony's Chapel West Point:—Mass, 8 a.m.

The Rosary Church Kowloon:—Every Sunday, Mass at 7.30 a.m. and Mass, followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, at 9 a.m.

Union Church:—Services, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Andrew, J. I.
Arnold, Lt. & Mrs. C. L.
Barlow, N. C.
Barr, Mrs. W. & maid
Beaumont, E. A.
Bentley, J.
Besio, S.
Birdsall, Mrs.
Blanche, Mr. and Mrs N. F.
Bateb J.
Bonnar, J. W. C.
Butterfield, Mr. and Mrs. and family
Campbell, D. F.
Chazil, Baron F.
Chapple, F. T.
Chilvers, P. T.
Clarke, W. E.
Cobden, A. S.
Condon, H. L.
Craddock, D. W.
Docker, H.
Denison, Mr. & Mrs. P. B.
D'Ottingen, V.
Downer, Miss S.
Ehrenfels, Mr. & Mrs. H. O.
Fischer, F. S.
Fisher, H. G.
Fisher, Major & Mrs.
Fry, Mr. and Mrs. and infant
Gibson, H. E.
Gilchrist, O. A.
Goulbourn, V.
Gough, Mr. and Mrs.
Grimshaw, R.
Griscom, W. S.
Griscom, W.
Harder, Capt. & Mrs. H. and child
Hall, Capt. T. P.
Hannan, G. J.
Hamilton, J. C.
Helm, Miss
Hewett, Hon. Mr and Mrs. E. A.
Hodges, C. H. N.
Holgate, L. G.
Hough, Dr. S.
Humphreys, C.
Irwin, Stanley C.
Kendall, Miss
Kindersley, R. C. M.
Klimanck, P. H.
Lambotte M.
Lancaster, Mr. & Mrs. E. R.
Law, W. O.
Little, J. H.
Lloyd, Mr. G. T.
Logan, W.
Lowrie, S.
Massey, Miss K. A.
Marriott, Dr. O.
McHugh, Mr. & Mrs. F. E.
Meier, Mr and Mrs. J.
Moulder, A. B.
Murray, M. F.
Nathan, J.
Needham, L. R.
Noble, Mr. and Mrs. John
Northcombe, Mr. and Mrs. F. D.
Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. C. H.
Potts, P. C.
Prince, T. C.
Pritchard, W. T.
Ray, E. H.
Rer, R.
Reiss, C. H.
Revell, Mrs. G.
Schneider, O.
Solomon, H. H.
Spalding, Dr. and Mrs. A. D.
Speis, L.
Spittles, J.
Square, Mrs A.
Stafford, F.
Stainer, Lt. and Mrs. C. E. R.N.
Swift, Mr. and Mrs. G. H.
Tappan, R. M.
Thompson, Mr. & Mrs. M. L.
Tobin, R. J.
Weissberger, V.
Weitz, H.
Welch, A. J.
Wegener, Mrs. C. A.
White, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. H.
White, D.
Whyte, A. N.
Williams, D. C.
Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. F. J.
Wood, G. G.

CRAIGIEBURN.

Adams, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. J.
Bird, C. F.
Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. G. A.
Clair, Miss St.
Chinchen, S. J.
Gaskell, Mr. and Mrs. W. H.
Grant-Smith, E.
Jones, Dr. & Mrs. Evan
Hancock, Lieut. and Mrs. R. L., R.N.
Hollingsworth, Mr. & Mrs.
Knott, Mrs.
Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs.
Sutton, Mr. & Mrs. F.
Wilson, G. L.
Wood, E. M.

GRAND HOTEL.

Acsio, H. J. Horns
Baird, D.
Bauckham, E. W.
Onyonsewmon, A.
Close, M. B.
Crew, Mr. and Mrs. A. B.
Ellis, Capt G. W.
Fitzmorris, Mrs.
Gory, H. A.
Holdwan, F.
Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. and child
Keyt, Dr. F.
Kidward, T. A.
Kohl, L.
Peterson, Capt. & Mrs.
Pringle, W. Jr.
Ramogay, Mr. & Mrs. Jon.
Smith, E.
Soaksen, E.
Stewart, Capt. & Mrs. A. H. and child
Storrie, A. P.
Taylor, R.
Togeson, Chr.

PEAK.

Anderson, Mr. & Mrs.
Aubrey, Dr.
Bedford, Col. and Mrs.
Bell, Capt. R.A.M.C.
Benton, Mrs.
Benton, Miss
Bromley, Lt. and Mrs.
Bowdler, Mrs.
Cunningham, Lt. and Mrs.
Carmichael, Mr. & Mrs.
Clair, Capt. St.
Connolly, Major and Mrs.
Crofton, Mr. and Mrs.
Dalrymple, Lt & Mrs.
Day, Mr.
Edwards, Mr. and Mrs.
Fayrer, Sir Joseph and Lady
Frisk, F. A.
Garnett, Capt. & Mrs.
Gell, J.
Gjor, Rev.
Gordon, Mr. and Mrs
Greve, H. de
Guthrie, Capt. & Mrs.
Haseland, F. A.
Highton, Eng.-Comdr.
Hind, W. B.
Hockaday, W. T.
Hodgins, Mrs.
Hughes, Rev.
Jack, Miss
Jacks, P.
Jeffries, H. N.
Keith, Mr.
Koren, E.
Kostmann, Mr.
Lean, Major & Mrs.
Lyddon, Capt. & Mrs.
Martin, Mr.
Martin, Miss
Mass, M. M.
Midwood, Col. & Mrs.
Neilson, Mr.
Pegg, Rev. F.
Page, Miss
Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. P. L.
Perry, Lt. R.A.M.C.
Phelips, H. R. & Mrs.
Piggott, Sir Francis
Relton, Mr.
Relton, Mrs. and Miss
Rodd, Mrs.
Rymer, Mrs.
Smith, A. Findlay
Sinclair, A.
Stacpole, Lt.-Col.
Sutherland, Mr.
Thomas, Mr. and Mrs.
Thornhill, Rev.
Topp, J. R.
Warning, Capt.
Willis, Fleet Paymaster and Mrs.
Wood, Mr. and Mrs. G.
Wrigley, Lt. Col. & Mrs.
Wright, Mr. and Mrs.

ASTOR HOUSE.

Albera, F. P.
Anderson, O.
Antonelli, Mr.
Barker, O.
Bandsy, O.
Baugh, W. H.
Bernhardt, C. W.
Brandt, J.
Brasseur, Mr. & Mrs.
Bredvad, A.
Prawr, W. H.
Bowles H. W.
Campbell, Mrs. M. A.
Daniels, E. S.
Desmond, F. P.
Falk, P. F.
Ferrice, Miss Vera
Field, F.
Graves, A.
Hahn, Mr.
Hamilton, Mrs. F.
Hodgkins, L. H.
Joseph, J.
Kahn, D.
Magner, L. J.
Marlowe, Miss D.
Marquis, Mr. and Mrs. W. S.
Marquis, Mrs. L. B.
Marquis, Miss L.
Martin, H.
Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. J. M.
Miller, Mrs. D. M.
Mody, N.
Nicol, J. M.
O'Brien, C. W.
Pancracia, Julio
Perkins, Mrs. G.
Pollard, J. E.
Pond, E. H.
Roseburgh, J.
Russell, H. C.
Sizer, P. K.
Soh, A.
Stephens, Miss L.
Thornton, F.
Toncker, L.
Turner, J.
Wacker, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Walker, F. W.
Wassenich, A. C.
White, Geo. F.
Yung, M. B.
Yung, B. P.

Steamers Expected

Vessels	*From*	*Agents.*	*Due*
Monteagle	Kobe	C. P. R. Co.	Jan. 2
Kaga Maru	Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Jan. 2
China	Yokohama	P. M. Co.	Jan. 3
Bingo Maru	Bombay	N. Y. K.	Jan. 3
Foksang	Singapore	J., M. & Co.	Jan. 3
Cardiganshire	Singapore	J., M. & Co.	Jan. 3
Miyazaki Maru	Singapore	N. Y. K.	Jan. 4
Pelta	Singapore	P. & O. Co.	Jan. 5
Capri	Singapore	C. & Co.	Jan. 5
P. Waldemar	Sydney	M. & Co.	Jan. 8
Manchuria	San F'cisco	P. M. Co.	Jan. 9
Glenturret	London	S., T. & Co.	Jan. 15
Chicago Maru	Victoria	O. S. K.	Jan. 18
Emp. of India	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Jan. 20
Asia	San F'cisco	P. M. Co.	Jan. 24

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From December 31th to January 6th, 1911

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Hongkong Mean Time	Height	LOW WATER. Hongkong Mean Time	Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	31	m 10 40 8 46 a	4 4 7 8	m 3 44 2 17 a	1 3 3 7
Sun.	1	m 11 24 0 15 a	4 3 8 0	m 4 21 5 45 a	1 0 3 7
Mon.	2	0 5 a 9 46 a	4 3 8 1	m 5 0 3 10 a	0 6 3 8
Tues.	3	0 41 a 10 23 a	4 2 8 0	m 1 40 3 35 a	0 8 3 8
Wed.	4	1 10 a 11 6 a	4 2 7 7	m 6 21 4 4 a	0 0 3 2
Thurs	5	1 57 a 11 57 a	4 3 7 8	m [illegible] 4 59 a	1 2 3 9
Fri.	6	11 47 a 2 38 a	7 3 4 5	m 7 15 5 51 a	1 5 4 0

m denotes morning.
a afternoon.

Ships Passed the Canal.

2nd December—*Glaucus*, *Dunlea*, *Nubia*, *Stentor*, *Palawan*, *Slavonia*, *Indrawadi*. 6th December—*Moyune*, *Pathan*, *Princess Alice*, *Antilochus*, *Benlarig*. 9th December—*Tango Maru*, *Astyanax*, *Belgravia*, *Bulow*. 13th December—*Caledonien*, *Diomed*, *Flintshire*, *Kamo Maru*, *Lothian*, *Miyazaki Maru*, *Soyo Maru*, *Perseus*, *Priam*, *Saxonia*, *Segovia*, *Tientsin*. 16th December—*Benalder*, *Borneo*, *Yang Tsze*, *Tonkin*, *Buffalo*. 20th December—*Buccleuch*, *Candia*, *Inveresk*, *Kanagawa Maru*, *Monmouthshire*. 23rd December—*Oceanien*, *Kamo Maru*, *Kitano Maru*, *Carmarthenshire*, *Laertes*, *Lutzow*, *Senegambia*, *Silvia*, *Tydeus*.

Arrivals at Home—2nd December—*Hirano Maru*, *Teleus*, *Yorck*, *Badenia*. 6th December—*Ambria*, *Dumfries*, *Aleria*. 13th December—*C. Ferd Laeisz*, *Glamorganshire*. 16th December—*Antilochus*, *Tango Maru*. 19th December—*Palawan*. 20th December—*Astyanax*, *Flintshire*, *Moyune*, *Muncaster Castle*, *Priam*, *Tonkin*. 23rd December—*Belgravia*, *Perseus*, *Princess Alice*, *Soyo Maru*.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

December 30th, 1910, a.m.

		Bar.	Th.	Hu.	Wind		We.
Vladivostock	7 a.m	30.19	14	75	NE	0	b
Nemuro	6 a.m	29.75	—	—	W	2	—
Hakodate	"	29.93	—	—	WNW	4	—
Tokio	"	29.95	—	—	NW	1	—
Kochi	"	30.09	—	—	SW	1	—
Nagasaki	"	30.21	—	—	—	0	—
Kagoshima	"	30.15	—	—	NE	1	—
Oshima	"	30.14	—	—	S	1	—
Naha	"	30.13	—	—	—	0	—
Ishigakijima	"	30.11	—	—	E	1	—
[illegible]	"	[illegible]	—	—	N	1	—
Chefoo	6 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.m	30.11	36	72	NE	1	c
Hankow	6 a.m	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	30.19	41	63	SW	1	b
Shanghai	7 a.m	30.12	45	64	WSW	2	om
Gutzlaff	"	30.9	46	—	W	4	om
Sharp Peak	"	30.5	53	—	—	0	b
Amoy	6 a.m	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swatow	"	30.11	52	—	—	0	b
Taihoku	a.m	30.13	—	—	—	0	—
Taichu	"	30.14	—	—	—	0	—
Tainan	"	30.21	—	—	N	4	—
Koshun	"	30.05	—	—	—	0	—
Pescadores	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canton	9 a.m	30.15	55	80	N	1	b
Hongkong	10 a.m	30.16	67	50	ESE	1	b
Victoria Peak	"	—	—	—	E	1	—
Gap Rock	"	30.15	—	—	NNE	3	—
Macao	"	30.10	62	—	NW	1	b
Wuchow	9 a.m	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	3 a.m	30.17	59	—	ENE	2	b
Tourane	"	30.10	66	—	WSW	3	f
C. St. James	"	29.97	79	—	SE	2	c
Aparri	a.m	30.01	63	—	SE	0	o
Manila	10 a.m.	30.0	79	76	NE	1	c
Legaspi	6 a.m.	29.93	77	—	NE	2	o
Bacolod	1 a.m	—	—	—	NE	4	c
Iloilo	"	29.93	79	—	NE	2	c
Cebu	"	29.91	80	—	N	1	od
Labuan	"	29.95	81	—	—	—	—

December 31st, 1910, a.m.

		Bar.	Th.	Hu.	Wind		We.
Vladivostock	7 a.m.	30.04	31	49	NNE	1	b
Nemuro	6 a.m.	29.81	—	—	W	2	—
Hakodate	"	29.87	—	—	N	1	—
Tokio	"	29.83	—	—	NW	1	—
Kochi	"	29.82	—	—	SW	1	—
Nagasaki	"	30.03	—	—	N	4	—
Kagoshima	"	30.02	—	—	SW	3	—
Oshima	"	30.05	—	—	N	4	—
Naha	"	30.13	—	—	NNW	5	—
Ishigakijima	"	30.15	—	—	NE	3	—
[illegible]	"	30.02	—	—	SW	1	—
Chefoo	a.m	30.33	22	—	NE	6	b
Weihaiwei	a.m.	30.40	31	—	N	6	b
Hankow	a.m	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	30.58	38	—	NE	1	b
Shanghai	a.m.	30.39	38	72	NNE	1	b
Gutzlaff	"	30.41	45	67	N	2	bv
Sharp Peak	"	30.26	50	18	NE	2	b
Amoy	a.m	30.15	55	100	—	0	f
Swatow	"	30.12	50	—	NE	1	b
Taihoku	a.m.	30.18	—	—	E	6	—
Taichu	"	30.1	—	—	—	0	—
Tainan	"	30.07	—	—	N	4	—
Koshun	"	30.05	—	—	NE	8	—
Pescadores	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canton	a.m.	30.15	58	76	—	0	b
Hongkong	10 a.m	30.12	68	44	E	3	b
Victoria Peak	"	—	—	—	E	0	—
Gap Rock	"	30.10	—	—	ENE	5	—
Macao	"	30.1	63	—	N	1	b
Wuchow	a.m.	30.2	51	—	E	1	f
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	a.m.	30.13	55	—	NNE	2	c
Tourane	"	30.07	70	—	—	0	c
C. St. James	"	29.95	75	—	NE	1	c
Aparri	6 a.m.	29.9	[illegible]	—	E	0	o
Manila	10 a.m	29.96	79	76	NW	2	o
Legaspi	6 a.m	29.93	77	—	NE	2	o
Bacolod	1 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iloilo	"	29.91	78	—	NE	1	o
Cebu	"	29.91	81	—	N	2	o
Labuan	"	29.90	83	—	—	—	—

	Dec. 31st. 10 a.m.	Dec. 30 at 4 p.m.
Barometer	30.16	30.05
Temperature	67	67
Humidity	50	65
Rainfall	—	—

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE CHINA STATION.

NAME.	CLASS.	TONS.	GUNS.	I.H.P.	CAPTAIN.	LAST REPORTED AT
Alacrity	despatch-vessel	700	4	8,000	Acting-Commander P. H. Noble	Hongkong
Astraea	cruiser, 2nd class	4,360	10	7,000	Captain R. B. Kiddle	Hongkong
Bramble	river gunboat	710	5	900	Lt.-Comdr. B. G. Washington	Shanghai
Britomart	river gunboat	711	[illegible]	900	Lieut.-Commander E. H. Donovan	Shanghai
Cadmus	sloop	1,070	[illegible]	1,400	Commander H. Lynes	Shanghai
Cherub	water tank and tug	350	—	300	Master W. Smith	Hongkong
Clio	sloop	1,070	[illegible]	1,400	Commander H. R. Veale	Canton
Fame	torpedo boat destroyer	300	6	5,700	Lieut.-Commander F. Adair-Hall	Hongkong
Flora	cruiser, 2nd class	4,360	[illegible]	7,000	Captain John Nicholas	Shanghai
Handy	torpedo boat destroyer	275	[illegible]	4,000	Lieut.-Commander E. J. Goy, v.c.	Hongkong
Hart	torpedo boat destroyer	275	6	4,000	Lieut.-Commander H. S. Monroe	Hongkong
Janus	torpedo boat destroyer	280	6	3,900	Lieut.-Commander G. O. Heathcote	
Kent	cruiser, 1st class	9,800	14	22,000	Captain S. Farquhar	Hongkong
Kinsha	river gunboat	616	4	1,200	Lieut. Commander T. J. S. Lyne	Yangtsze
Merlin	surveying ship	1,070	6	1,400	Captain F. C. Learmonth	Hongkong
Minotaur	armoured cruiser 1st class	14,600	14	27,000	Act.-Captain A. Lowndes	Singapore
Monmouth	cruiser, 1st class	9,000	14	22,000	Captain H. L. P. Heard	Hongkong
Moorhen	river gunboat	[illegible]	2	400	Lieut.-Commander G. P. Leith	West River
Newcastle	protected cruiser 2nd class	4,800	—	—	Captain George P. E. Hunt, D.S.O.	Singapore
Nightingale	river gunboat	195	2	140	Lieut.-Commander O. H. Woodward	Yangtsze
Otter	torpedo boat destroyer	350	6	6,300	Commander Lambe	Hongkong
Robin	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander Cosmo. A. O. Douglas	Hongkong
Sandpiper	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander R. J. Boothby	West River
Snipe	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander J. M. Barker	Yangtsze
Taku	torpedo boat destroyer	250	6	6,500	Gunner E. J. Trillo	Hongkong
Tamar	receiving ship	4,550	6	—	Commander C. J. Eyres	Hongkong
Teal	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lieut.-Commander R. J. Buchanan	Yangtsze
Thistle	river gunboat	710	6	970	Lieut.-Comdr. M. R. Baillie Hamilton	Shanghai
Virago	torpedo boat destroyer	355	6	6,300	Lieut.-Commander H. Adair-Hall	Hongkong
Waterwitch	surveying ship	620	4	450	Lieut.-Commander R. L. Hancock	Hongkong
Whiting	torpedo boat destroyer	360	6	5,700	Lieut.-Commander G. B. Hartford	Hongkong
Widgeon	river gunboat	195	2	800	Lieut.-Commander M. H. Wilding	Yangtsze
Woodcock	river gunboat	150	2	550	Lieut.-Comdr. B. R. Brooke	Yangtsze
Woodlark	river gunboat	150	2	150	Lieut.-Commander G. F. A. Mulock	Kiu tsu

Flying Flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Alfred L. Winsloe, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. R. S. Kadoorie & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT: RESERVE.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT: AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	$125	$125	£1,500,000 $15,000,000 $250,000	$2,029,390	£2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ ex 1/5½ = $22.45	5 %	920. £86.10/-
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	£4,000 $300,000	$30,558	$2 (London 3/6) for 1909	...	£80 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Union Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	$250	$50	$1,600,000 $1,68,696 $20,181	none	$15 for 1909	6½ %	$185
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	£1,600,000 Tls. 225,000 Tls. 368,644 Tls. 157,308	Tls. 205,719	Final div. of 7½ % for '09 making 15 % in all	5 %	Tls. 140 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	$250	$100	$2,000,000 £10,000 £192,248 £105,249 $712,985	$287,984	Final of $20 per share, making in all $50 per share for 1908 and an interim dividend of $30 per share for 1909	%	827½
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	$100	$60	$1,000,000 $204,405 $199,264	$707,637	$12 for year ending 31.12.08 and interim of $3 on account of 1909	7½ %	$190
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	$100	$20	$1,000,000 $550,348 $61,168	$438,406	$6 and bonus $2 for 1908	7 %	$120 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	$250	$50	$2,000,000 $81,153	$436,218	$27 for 1908	8 %	$362½
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	$25	$25	$57,763	Dr. $3,777	5 % for 1906	...	$8 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	$50	$50	$230,000 $100,189	none	2½ for year ending 30.6.1908	...	$20 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ld	80,000	$15	$15	$250,000 $617,500 $78,765 $15,491	$20,760	Dividend of $1½ for 30.6.10	8½ %	$30 sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld. (Preferred) Do. Do. (Deferred)	60,000 60,000	£5	£5	£138,100	15,161	3% = /- on Preferred shares only for 1910	...	$56 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	£720,000 £100,000	£192,994	Final div. of 2/6 per sh. (coup. 14) making in all 4/6 per sh. for '09 & an int. div. of 1s. per sh. on ac. for '10	5 %	80/- sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000 10,000	$10 $10	$10 $5	$71,856 $62,681	$2,159	A dividend of 7 % & A bonus of 5 % for yr. ending 30.4. 1910	5 % 6 %	$23 $12½
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	$100	$100	$520,000 $83,610	Dr. $8,090	$5 for half year ending 30.6 1910	6 %	$124 sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	$100	$100	none	Dr. $115,641	$3 for 1897	...	$12 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ld.	1,000,000	£1	£0. 1	£315,000 £12,289	£1,435	Final div. of 1/5 for the year 1910 making 15 % (coupon No. 15)	9 %	Tls. 15
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Ps. 10	Ps. 10	none	none	First year	...	Ps. 10
Hruk Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000 50,000	£1 £1	18/10 £1	£4	none	5½ per share 15th dividend	...	$3
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd	500,000	G $10	G $10	none	none	Final of Gold $0.65 for 1909 in all G $1.85	5 %	$1/6
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fanshawe (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	$25	$25	$21,275	$8,460	$1.75 for year ending 31.12.09	...	$5
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ld.	60,000	$550	$50	$550,000 $31,993 $40,000	$264,847	$2½ for 1909	4½ %	$52½ buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ld.	50,000	$50	$50	$88,211 $221,000	$1,2[illegible]	3% for half year ended 30.6 1909	...	$53 sales
Steughi Dock and Engineering Co., Ld.	Tls. 55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. [illegible]	Final of Tls. 3½ making Tls. 6 in all for year 30.4 1910	8 %	Tls. 68
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 691,257 Tls. 50,000 Tls. [illegible]	Tls. 9,222	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	6 %	Tls. 95
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ld.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 35,000	Tls. 4,314	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.10	5½ %	Tls. 97 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	$15	$15	$2,000	$24,041	8% for 1909	8 %	$12½ sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000 8,000	$50 $50	$50 $25	$64,475 $10,000	$1,277 $2,9[illegible]	$3 on old shares $1.50 on new shares for half year ending 30.6.10	6 %	$59
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ld.	50,000	$100	$100	$250,000	$5,471	Interim of $3½ for 1910	7 %	$65 sellers $91 sales
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	$10	$10	$220,945		45 cents for 1909	6 %	$16½ buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	$50	$38	$25,856	$269	$2½ for 1909	8 %	$33½
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,525,045 Tls. 30,000	Tls. 61,969	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	6½ %	Tls. 110
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	$50	$50	none	$1,958	Interim of $1.80 for 1910	8½ %	$40 buyers
COTTON MILLS.								
China Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 250,000 Tls. 40,098	Tls. 10,991	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.10.09	8½ %	Tls. 85
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	$10	$10	$8,000	$8,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	...	$4½ sales & b.
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ld.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 275,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 7½ for year ending 30.9.09	10 %	Tls. 46
Kowloon Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 6 for 1909	10 %	Tls. 48½
Sing Cheong Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 50	Tls. 31,178	Tls. 31,178	Tls. 35 for 1909	17 %	Tls. 145
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£1,500	£648	15 % per share for 1909	...	$8 sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	$12	$12	$40,000	NIL	60 cents for 1909	6½ %	$9 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited Do. Do. Special shares	50,000 *50,000	$5 $2½	$5 $2½	none	$50,242	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	...	95 cents buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ld.	125,000	$10	$10	$100,000	12,602	80 cents for 1909	10 %	$7 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	$7½	$6	$12,000 $1,000	$1,890	$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	7 %	$17½
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400 000	$10	$10	$13,000	$7,270	Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910	10 %	$5 buyers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12000	$10	$10	$5,000	1670	14 per cent. viz. $1.40 for 1909	12 %	$12 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	$10	$10	none	$11,798	A dividend of $1.20 per share and a bonus of 10 cents per sh. for year end. 28.2.10	6 %	$20
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	$25	$25	$150,000	$12,662	Interim of $2 per share for 1910	...	$120 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ld.	60,000	$10	$10	$40,000	$9,276	Interim of $1 per share for 1910	...	$18 sellers
Maatschappij tot Bijbr. Bosch- en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	G. $10	G. $10	Tls. 547,500 Tls. 63,924	Tls. 316,682	3rd Interim dividend of Tls. 15 making in all Tls. 37½ for 1910	5 %	Tls. 100
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	$10	$10	$20,000	$3,014	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on $1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.10	5½ %	$13 sellers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	$10	$1	none		None	5 %	$1½ sellers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	$10	$10		Pr. 18,640		...	$8
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls 21,820 Tls. 100 000	Tls. 5,250	No dividend this year	2 %	Tls. 105
Société des Pulpes et Papeteries du Tonkin	13,200 Benefit shares 1,200	50 Haiphong (Nominal	35 Haiphong Currency	none none	none none	First year None	... ...	$36 sellers $800 Hongkong currency
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	$25	$25	none	Dr. $31,096	None	...	$25
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	$25	$5	none	$27,86	10 % for year ending 31st May 1910	8 %	$5½ buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	$10	$10	$11,956	none	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 %	$6½ buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	20,000	$10	$5	$46,000	$142	15 % per ordinary sh. for year ended 31.5.10	5 %	$1½ sellers
Watkins Limited,	10,000	$10	$10	none	$1,041	35 cents for 1909	5 %	$3 sellers
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000		10	$100,000 $5,000	$2,613	3 % for 1909	...	£6
Wekmann, Limited	3,000	$10	$10	$15,250	557	10 % for year ending 31.7.10	...	$12 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	$7		none	$702	None	...	$7½

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Intimations